

Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cool early, fair later. Temp. 64-39 (14-4). Tomorrow little warmer. Yesterday's temp. 63-45 (17-7).

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1971

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Anti-American Violence Grows In Saigon Area

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An anti-American demonstration broke out today at a U.S. Army base near Saigon and the U.S. Embassy...

Peking to Get U.S. Vote for Council Seat

But Nixon Seeks to Keep Taiwan in UN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon said today that a United States vote today for giving mainland China in the United Nations Security Council...

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Admits Attica Convicts Had No Guns

Rockefeller Says Crossfire Killed Hostages

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 16 (UPI)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, admitting that rebel convicts had no guns, said today that nine hostages were shot to death in the crossfire of assault forces retaking Attica State Prison.



CLASH—Japanese police following bulldozer in an advance on a student stronghold in Narita yesterday. Casualties were reported very heavy on both sides.

Protesters Try to Halt Construction

3 Police Die in Tokyo Airport Battle

NARITA, Japan, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—More than 5,000 riot police today smashed through a string of fortified stockades on the site of Tokyo's second airport after a day of fighting in which three policemen were killed and hundreds of persons were injured.

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Malta Prime Minister To See Heath Today

Brandt Arrives in Crimea, Begins Talks With Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt flew to the Black Sea town of Simferopol tonight for talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev on the future of Europe.

U.S. View Opposed

Group of 10 Deadlocks On Monetary Solution

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Efforts by the world's most powerful finance ministers to resolve the dollar crisis ended in deadlock today as the United States and its trade partners clung to hard, opposing positions.

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Apology for Civil War Stand

Spanish Church Body Urges State to Honor Human Rights

MADRID, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—The first national assembly of Spanish bishops and priests today issued a manifesto calling for improvements in the field of human rights in Spain.

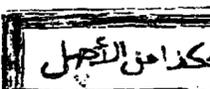
Smrkovsky, Ex-Assembly President, Says in Interview

Only 10 Percent of Czechs Back Regime

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Josef Smrkovsky, who was one of the foremost leaders during the "Prague spring" of short-lived Communist liberalization in 1968, said in an interview published by an Italian Communist magazine today that barely 10 percent of the Czechoslovak people were backing the present pro-Soviet regime.

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As Rioting, Bombings Continue

Ulster Opposition Parties Set Assembly Rivaling Stormont

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Northern Ireland opposition parties announced today they have set up a rival assembly to the provincial Parliament. It will meet in Londonderry Oct. 5, the same day the official Stormont Parliament reopens in Belfast.

The date also marks the third anniversary of riots in Londonderry which sparked the campaign to win greater civil rights for the province's Catholic minority from the Protestant-dominated administration.

Meanwhile, fresh rioting and bomb and gun attacks swept Northern Ireland today, including an attempt to blow up the Royal Ulster Constabulary headquarters in Lisburn, near Belfast.

One Policeman Hurt
The Lisburn blast injured a policeman. An army explosive expert trying to defuse the five to 10 pounds of explosives narrowly missed injury, police said.

As a result of the bombing attempt, police announced that rioters were being issued to men on sentry duty at police stations and "additional protective measures" would be taken at stations with family quarters.

Police in Northern Ireland, as in the rest of Britain, normally are not armed.

Near Omagh and Strabane, explosions damaged electric power pylons.

In Londonderry and Belfast, snipers and rock-throwing crowds attacked British troops. A grenade bomb thrown at troops trying to separate rock-throwing Catholic and Protestant crowds in Belfast injured one soldier, an army spokesman said.

The confrontation escalated from feuding between children of the two faiths going home from separate schools along the same road. One mob hijacked a fur-

Smrkovsky Assails Czech Government

Says Few in Country Back Pro-Soviet Stand

(Continued from Page 1)
learned from an article in the Czechoslovak Communist party organ, Rude Pravo, last year that he had been expelled from the party, but had never been notified, he said, in writing, which party organization had taken this decision.

The chief of the Communist-led anti-Nazi resistance movement in Prague during World War II, Mr. Smrkovsky was president of the National Assembly during the liberalization drive early in 1968. He was one of the main lieutenants of Alexander Dubcek, then first secretary of the Communist party.

Mr. Smrkovsky said in the interview that his former collaborators, all of them Communists and many highly educated persons, were today in grave difficulties.

All of them work today as non-skilled laborers, mostly in building projects outside Prague, he said, "and they must be glad to have found work. One of them, a father of two children, applied during six months at no fewer than 24 plants, enterprises and agencies that had job openings, but was always rejected by decision of the local party organizations."

Mr. Smrkovsky went on: "Former professors work as stokers or storemen attendants, former ambassadors work as janitors, former physicians are porters, former newsmen are drivers."

Many of these persons, Mr. Smrkovsky charged, are living in misery, "multiplied by the insupportable pressure on the consciences of these comrades to force them to say that black is no longer black but white and vice versa."

Mysterious Invitation
Referring to the contention by the present regime that the Soviet-bloc forces invaded Czechoslovakia Aug. 21, 1968, following requests from Prague, Mr. Smrkovsky remarked: "Up to this day, nobody has told us, or printed in the newspapers, who made this famous invitation."

Mr. Smrkovsky declared that his political position today was the same as in 1968, but "more strongly motivated and clearer than it was then."

In 1968, Mr. Smrkovsky declared, he and like-minded Communists fought "for Socialist democracy, for humanity in a Socialist order." He said the main reason for the Soviet-bloc invasion was Moscow's determination to prevent endorsement of the new "Czechoslovak" Communist line by the party congress that was to meet in September, 1968.

Mr. Smrkovsky described the present Prague regime as a clique of cynical party bureaucrats, but said he did not fear that his country would relapse into the Stalinist terrorism of the early 1960s, "even though various trials have been held and though there are also persons in prison without trial."

39 GIs Arrested In Drug Raid on Unit in Vietnam
SAIGON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Thirty-nine American servicemen were arrested for drug use last week in one of the U.S. Command's largest single roundups of drug users in Vietnam.

The GIs, all members of the 18th Engineer Battalion, were arrested last Friday at their base camp, 85 miles west of Saigon, after a two-week investigation, according to well-informed sources in the unit.

Sixteen of the men are charged with heroin use and 23 with use of marijuana, sources disclosed. Vials containing about a quarter-ounce each of heroin and a "large quantity of marijuana" were seized in the raid, the sources said. The engineer battalion is engaged in road building in the area. The investigation consisted in part of an infiltration of the unit by agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

Second Cholera Case Reported by Sweden
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A 55-year-old Swedish woman home from vacation in Mallorca has been taken ill with cholera in Suelstessa, health authorities said today.

It was the second case of cholera in Sweden this month. Both cases involved women who had been vacationing in Spain.

New Envoy to Nigeria
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday named John Reinhardt, an official of the United States Information Agency, as ambassador to Nigeria. Mr. Reinhardt succeeds Ambassador William C. Truheart.



AUF WIEDERSEHEN—Pyotr Abramov, Soviet Ambassador to East Germany for nine years, leaving East Berlin yesterday as "Berliners" bid him a fond farewell.

Moscow Recalls Envoy in Berlin
BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—The chief Soviet Union negotiator in the recently concluded Berlin talks, Pyotr Abramov, left his post today as Ambassador to East Germany. He had served there since 1962.

The official East German press agency, ADN, said Mr. Abramov had been called back to Moscow to take up "another responsible function."

It has been reported that Mr. Abramov will replace Valerian Zorin as ambassador to France with the Russian envoy to Prague, Stepan Tschervonko, taking Mr. Abramov's place.

GATT Calls U.S. Surcharge Unfair, Asks Early Removal

(Continued from Page 1)
Fund report holding that the currency crisis required action. However, the IMF report, which remained secret, held that the proper remedy was readjustment of currency parities.

According to some sources, Washington had intended to put up a fight against adoption of the working group's report if the entire report was to be made public.

A GATT spokesman explained the delay in issuing the body of the report as due to the fact that it contained the IMF study, which was to remain secret. However, it was revealed that the decision to release only the milder conclusions arose from a desire not to make the situation any worse for the United States, which found itself isolated in both the working group and the council.

One member of the group said tonight that Washington's decision to go along with the unanimous decision was wise, for otherwise the majority would have made the criticisms much stronger.

Brazil Sends 4 Priests to Jail For Subversion
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Four Catholic priests have been convicted by a Brazilian military court on charges of subversion and sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to four years.

The four Dominicans had been accused at their trial in Sao Paulo of having been connected with a subversive organization, an urban guerrilla group called the National Liberation Alliance. They were specifically charged with having helped men wanted by the police to escape across Brazil's southern border to Uruguay.

The four had been imprisoned by the political police for the last 22 months, along with three other Catholic priests, who were acquitted by the military court. Testifying in their own defense, the four priests did not deny that they had passed men along the route to the border, but asserted that they had not known the men and that they had exercised the Christian right of asylum.

Jerusalem Action By UN Urged
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Jordan today asked the Security Council to "invoke whatever sanctions it deems fit" to stop Israel from turning Jerusalem into a Jewish city.

Ambassador Baha u-Din Toukan said that to Arabs "every stone and every building" in the once-divided city "conveys a chapter in our national history and a symbol of our cultural heritage."

After a speech of more than one hour by Mr. Toukan the council recessed. It was to hear speeches by Israel and Egypt later in the day.

Sadat Assails 'Deception' by U.S. on Peace

Awaits Washington's 'Definite Position'

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat, casting asides "quiet diplomacy" tonight accused the United States of "deception" and procrastination in its efforts to promote a peaceful settlement between Egypt and Israel.

He reiterated a charge made earlier this week to the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, that Washington had not communicated with Cairo for more than two months about its inquiries in Israel on settlement terms.

Mr. Sadat said he was promised in July that President Nixon would soon proclaim a "definite position" on the Egyptian-Israeli conflict, but he was still waiting.

The promise, Mr. Sadat said, was made during a visit to Cairo by Michael Stern, head of the State Department's Egyptian desk.

Mr. Stern requested certain "clarifications" of Egypt's position. Mr. Sadat said: "The Egyptian president added: 'Stern said Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco would fly to Israel July 26 and after that he would return to Cairo on to Washington. But in any case, the United States would define its position in a clear paper. We are ready and waiting for the paper.'"

The Egyptian leader asserted that the United States was "spreading rumors" to create an impression of movement toward an Egyptian-Israeli settlement. He said it had falsely informed the Soviet Union that Cairo was prepared for an interim arrangement with Israel for a reopening of the Suez Canal, separate from an overall settlement.

Mr. Sadat, speaking on radio and television, devoted much of his speech to criticism of the United States, although it was scheduled as an address to inform Egyptians of broad reforms and administrative reorganization under the country's new constitution.

He recalled in detail the visit to Cairo last May by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and following trips by Mr. Sisco and the head of the Egyptian desk, Mr. Stern, all part of an endeavor to reopen the Suez Canal.

Jordan Foils Hijack Bid By El-Fatah
AMMAN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A security guard aboard a Jordanian airliner flying between Beirut and Amman foiled a hijack attempt today when he grabbed a hand grenade from a Palestinian guerrilla. Amman radio said.

The attempted hijack over Egypt was the second incident involving a guerrilla of el-Fatah against Jordan's civilian air fleet in nine days.

The guerrilla said on Jordan television tonight that members of the el-Fatah high command planned the hijack to wreck a peace conference in Saudi Arabia between guerrilla groups and the Jordanian government.

Delegations from the two sides are in Jeddah, but have not held a face-to-face meeting yet to resolve their differences.

Jordan tonight charged Iraq and the Palestinian guerrillas with plotting to hijack the Jordanian airliner to sabotage the peace conference in Jeddah, Reuters reported. A statement alleged that Iraqi fighter planes had been waiting to escort the airliner into Iraqi airspace.

The radio said the French-built Caravelle carried 38 passengers and 10 crew members.

The would-be hijacker, Khalid Kader Al el-Fatah, was arrested by the plane's security guard, who also seized the hand grenade which Al planned to use," the radio said.

Jordanian planes have been flying between Amman and Beirut via Egyptian air space since Syria last month closed its own air corridor to Jordanian planes. That action followed several border skirmishes between Jordanian and Syrian soldiers.

After the hijack was foiled the plane flew on to Amman, where King Hussein greeted the passengers and crew. The radio said the hijacker carried a Lebanese passport.

On Sept. 8, another member of el-Fatah hijacked a Jordanian Caravelle, also over Egyptian airspace, and forced it to fly to Libya.

Another Art Theft in Italy Brings Call for Army Guard

PADUA, Italy, Sept. 16 (AP)—Another valuable painting by an early Italian master was stolen here today and the head of a parliamentary commission asked that the army be used to stop a wave of art thefts from unguarded churches.

Giuseppe Romanato, head of the House of Deputies commission of fine arts, proposed in Rome that army sentries be used "as an emergency measure" until means can be found to safeguard art in churches.

His suggestion came after thieves made off with a 16th-century painting worth tens of thousands of dollars and attributed by the parish priest to Tintoretto.

The painting, of St. Blagio, was taken from a little church at Castelnuovo di Teolo less than 24 hours after police recovered \$3.2 million worth of paintings by 15th-century masters that were stolen from a Venice basilica a week before.

Plan for Draft Protesters
Mr. Romanato said his proposal would provide a good use for conscientious objectors demanding exemption from the draft.

He said the army was needed because the churches were scattered throughout Italy and most of them could not afford modern alarm systems.

In the latest theft, the thieves broke into the church through a window, climbed to the top of the organ and slashed the seven-foot-by-four-foot painting from its frame after unsuccessfully trying to pry it loose.

The authorship of the painting, depicting St. Blagio's martyrdom, is in dispute.

Disputed by Art Officials
The Castelnuovo parish priest contends Tintoretto painted it while he was the guest of the Resonance family here. Officials of the fine arts department in Venice attribute the work to Paolo Veronese, another major 16th-century painter.

The Italian government, which contends Tintoretto painted it while he was the guest of the Resonance family here. Officials of the fine arts department in Venice attribute the work to Paolo Veronese, another major 16th-century painter.

S. African Cleric Says Police Spy Utters Nonsense
PRETORIA, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, said today that evidence by a police spy that the dean headed an anti-apartheid organization was "melodramatic nonsense."

Appearing in the witness box for the third day in his trial on charges of advocating the violent overthrow of the South African government, Mr. French-Beytagh denied allegations made by police agent Kenneth Jordan.

The dean faces the death penalty if found guilty. Defense counsel Sidney Kentridge referred to Mr. Jordan's evidence that Allison Inouman of Britain was a "highly placed person in the French-Beytagh organization."

The dean said, "This is melodramatic nonsense. I have no organization." He was further questioned on Mr. Jordan's evidence and denied allegations linking him with the outlawed African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Copter Trouble Delays Kennedy
TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI)—An Israeli Army helicopter carrying Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., and his party made an emergency landing in sand dunes south of here today, delaying their departure to Copenhagen by one hour.

Government officials said Sen. Kennedy, his wife and five aides were flying back from a visit to Gedera in the Negev for a meeting with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan at his Tel Aviv residence. The officials said the pilot of the helicopter heard noises in the engine and suspected an electrical fault. Two smaller helicopters picked up the Kennedy party and flew to a helicopter landing pad near Gen. Dayan's home.

Sen. Kennedy's meeting with Gen. Dayan was the last of the talks he held here, which included discussions with Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Soviet Party Gets 69 Jews' Exit Plea
MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—A group of 69 Jews went to the headquarters of the Communist party's Central Committee today and presented a petition asking permission to emigrate to Israel, Jewish sources reported.

The sources said the Jews went to the building at 10 a.m. and asked to see a member of the party's ruling 16-member Politburo, the sources said. Instead, they reported, five of the Jews were received by an official in the Central Committee's reception bureau. They said he took the petition and said the Jews to come back tomorrow for an answer.

All 49 Aboard Die In Airliner Crash at Kiev

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—All 49 persons aboard a Hungarian airliner were killed today when it crashed near Kiev, in the Soviet Union, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported tonight.

MTI said the plane, a Soviet-built TU-134 of Malev Airlines, was flying from Budapest to Kiev when it crashed.

An American couple aboard the plane was identified only as Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Philadelphia. MTI said the 39 other passengers and eight crew members were all Hungarians.

It was the second crash of a Hungarian airliner within a few weeks. Last month, 31 were killed when a Hungarian passenger plane crashed into the sea as it fell short of the runway at Copenhagen.

At that time three passengers sitting in the rear of the aircraft survived. The crash at Copenhagen, which occurred in heavy rain, involved an Illyushin-18 turboprop airliner.

Japan Unit in China
HONG KONG, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A 22-member, top-level Japanese economic mission headed by Isamu Sekki, president of the Osaka chamber of commerce and industry, crossed into mainland China today for a 10-day visit.

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PARIS 12.5
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WARSAW 12.5
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Johnnie's

### Next Phase of Economic Plan 'Will Have Teeth,' Nixon Says

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—President Nixon today pronounced that the wage-price program which is to follow the current freeze will have strong enforcement provisions.

At a surprise news conference, the President did not go into the specifics of his "Phase 2" stabilization program, but he told newsmen that its major aim would be to restrain the wage-price spiral "in major industries."

Mr. Nixon made no opening statement, but in answer to questions he declared that the new program "will have teeth in it." "You cannot have jawboning without teeth," he added.

Use of the term "jawboning" plus the reference to major industries seemed to indicate that the stabilization program would depend largely on voluntary compliance and persuasion by the government and would be aimed at the big companies and the big unions with the enforcement provisions used only as a last resort.

In addition to persuading business and labor, Mr. Nixon may also have to use some heavy jawboning to save his economic program from being dismantled by Congress.

In the first test of the President's new economic program, on Capitol Hill, a House committee today voted to recommend that Congress countermand the presidential order delaying federal pay rates.

The 14-to-12 vote, mostly along party lines, sent to the House floor a resolution, which, if approved by either house, would permit a 5.5-percent pay increase to federal military and civilian personnel to go into effect Jan. 1, as scheduled.

As part of his program, Mr. Nixon had ordered the pay raise delayed until July 1 and has given top priority to defeating the congressional move to rescind his order.

In the committee, two Democrats, both from the South, voted with nine Republicans against the resolution, while one Republican joined 13 Democrats in voting for the measure.

Votes in October  
The full House vote is scheduled for the first week in October. Meanwhile, administration officials and business leaders continued to seek support for the President's program.

In a speech prepared for a business group, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans declared, "The time is come for the United States to stop being soft in our trade negotiations."

He said that "the United States no longer can go on being a sponge to the goods of the world, unless we are able to compete equally and fairly in the markets of the world."

The commerce secretary added that when "fairness" has been achieved in world trade and balance has been restored to the international monetary system, then the 10-percent surcharge on imports can be lifted and the dollar's value in relation to foreign currencies can be pegged.

On the domestic front, Mr. Stans said that the wage-price freeze would be followed by a thaw to some degree, but the form of that thaw is as yet undetermined.

Free-Market Aim  
"President Nixon is determined to return to a free market with respect to prices and wages just as soon as possible," Mr. Stans said.

The White House today announced that President Nixon had constituted state and local officials on his economic program, with Vice-President Agnew playing a major role in these deliberations.

The Vice-President held separate conferences with mayors, county officials and state legislators in his own offices and moderated an afternoon meeting with a bipartisan group of nine governors at the White House.

Mr. Nixon made an appearance at the meeting about 30 minutes after Mr. Agnew had taken charge.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department issued a report showing a strong \$2.8-billion increase in personal income in August, despite the wage-price freeze instituted in the middle of that month.

The department said that personal income reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$888 billion, with the largest gain coming in wages and salary payments, up by \$6.5 billion.

The wage-price freeze had "a very minor effect on the August figure," the report said.



FUNERAL MARCH—Guards of Attica State Prison march through Attica Wednesday ahead of the hearse carrying the body of fellow officer William Quinn, first of the 42 victims of the bloody Attica State Prison rebellion earlier this week.

### Calif. Judge Admits Drawing Gun During Scuffle at Court Hearing

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—A judge confirmed yesterday that he drew a revolver on Aug. 27 during a courtroom scuffle involving two Soledad Prison inmates and "held it in readiness."

Judge Stanley Lawson of Monterey County Superior Court said that he never actually pointed the gun at anyone and denied that the action showed prejudice against inmates Raymond Marquez, 22, or Edward Whiteside, 27. They are scheduled for trial on Nov. 27 on charges of assaulting a prison guard.

Judge Lawson, 57, was responding to a motion for disqualification "for cause" filed Sept. 10 by Whiteside's attorney, Gordon Lapides, who said that because of the gun incident the defendants could not receive "a fair, unbiased or unprejudiced hearing in court."

Mr. Lapides said that he saw the judge draw the pistol "at a time when the defendants, heavily shackled both hand and foot, were being bodily removed from the courtroom."

Judge Lawson said, in his answer filed yesterday, that he has kept the revolver in a drawer at the bench since Aug. 7, 1970. Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley and three others were slain that day during an abortive escape attempt from the Marin County courthouse in San Rafael.

Judge Lawson cited the Aug. 27 court transcript and said that both inmates had constantly interrupted proceedings before he ordered Marquez's removal.

He said that both inmates "started cursing and attempted to escape from the guards and moved toward the bench." He said that his court clerk fled through a door at the rear of the courtroom and he "drew a revolver from a drawer in my bench and placed it in my lap."

### Policeman Posing as Lawyer Kills Gunman in N.Y. Court

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—A man armed with a gun containing blanks held a cleaning woman hostage in the Manhattan federal court building for more than an hour Tuesday night before he was shot dead by a policeman posing as a lawyer.

The cleaning woman was unhurt. The dead man, tentatively identified by the police as Edgar Walter Garvey of Maine, reportedly was upset over a \$250 bankruptcy claim and had demanded to see a federal referee.

He was shot five times in the head and chest by Detective Richard Condon, who took a small pistol from his sock and fired after persuading the man to release the woman, 31-year-old Emmy Thomas, the police reported.

They later found that the man's weapon was a sports starter's pistol, containing blanks.

Introduced as Lawyer  
Before the shooting, a policeman wearing judge's robes gained entry to the room and introduced Detective Condon to Garvey as a lawyer for the Civil Liberties Union.

The gunman had entered the building shortly before 6:30 p.m. He went to a second-floor office, telephoned the front desk and told a security guard: "I have a gun and a cleaning woman as hostage. I want to see a federal referee."

A federal spokesman said the other all-white jury, which considered only the sentence. Judge Crews was assigned by the Florida Supreme Court to preside over a recent hearing on pretrial motions at Fort St. Joe.

The next move apparently is up to State Attorney J. Frank Adams of Blountstown, who, if he chooses to do so, can bring evidence before a new grand jury.

Judge Crews said that Pitts and Lee should be held without bail for no more than 60 days, pending arraignment by a lawfully constituted grand jury, an information filed by the state attorney or an order discharging them entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The convictions were thrown out recently when State Attorney General Robert Sherin told the Florida Supreme Court that local prosecutors had erred by withholding vital evidence from defense attorneys.

While on death row at Raiford, Pitts and Lee complained to the FBI that they had been beaten and forced to sign confessions to the slayings that occurred on Aug. 1, 1963.

### Rockefeller On Attica

(Continued from Page 1)

hostages in the Attica uprising is being circulated and signed by prison guards here and at other correctional facilities around the state.

The letter demands that Russell G. Oswald, state corrections commissioner, and his executive deputy be "forbidden to interfere in any disturbance until order is restored."

At the same time, President Nixon stood by Gov. Rockefeller today.

Gov. Rockefeller is "a very good man and a very progressive man," Mr. Nixon said. "He would not have ordered state troopers to storm the prison unless he had felt it was the only thing he could do to try to save some of the guards that were hostages."

The President said at a press conference.

U.S. Investigation Urged  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Congress and the Justice Department were urged yesterday by the congressional black caucus to investigate the Attica prison riot.

The 13 Negro members of the House called the bloody end of the uprising an example of "the extremely low value—America places on human life in order to preserve its rather meaningless and shallow law-and-order ethic."

Shortly after the caucus issued its statement, Rep. Charles Pepper, D., Fla., chairman of the House Select Committee on Crime, said the committee will visit Attica to seek first-hand information on the riot and its aftermath.

### New Detergents Called Worse Than Phosphates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP)—The government announced yesterday that detergents developed to replace water-pollutant phosphate products were potentially more harmful to health and urged housewives to go back to using phosphate detergents.

Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld told a news conference, "My advice to the housewife at this time is to use a phosphate detergent." He warned that phosphate substitutes, developed after phosphates were found to pollute streams and lakes, "are highly caustic and clearly constitute a health hazard, which phosphates do not."

William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, urged states and localities which have banned phosphate detergents to reconsider. He also said the government would help finance removal of phosphates at sewage treatment plants.

The officials emphasized that they still consider phosphates a leading water pollutant. Phosphates used in 99 percent of today's detergents, cause bodies of water which they enter to become rich in dissolved nutrients but deficient in the oxygen needed by fish.

### Senate Votes End Of Detention Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Senate passed and sent to President Nixon today a bill to repeal a 1950 law authorizing detention of suspected subversives during war or insurrection.

With less than half a dozen members present, the Senate quickly accepted without objection the bill the House passed by a 356-49 vote Tuesday after two days of debate.

The measure specifically prohibits the government from establishing detention camps without the consent of Congress.

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### Mack Truck Won't Build Russian Plant

It Says U.S. Has Not Approved Licenses

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16 (AP)—Mack Truck has announced that it has canceled plans to build the world's largest truck plant in the Soviet Union, Mack said Tuesday that it had not received U.S. government approval.

Mack signed a preliminary agreement with Soviet officials last May 18, a pact providing that the firm would design and supply a major part of the Soviet Union's \$1.4 billion Kama River truck plant, which would produce 150,000 trucks annually.

The deal, Mack said, hinged on whether the White House was willing to ease its policy on exports to Communist countries sufficiently to grant necessary approval.

No Sign of Disapproval  
U.S. officials said that the government's failure to approve the export licenses for Mack did not indicate disapproval of any participation in the project by U.S. firms.

It is possible, an official said, that export licenses will be issued for the shipment of U.S.-manufactured equipment to the Soviet Union for use in the proposed factory. It was noted that export licenses have been approved on the requests of three U.S. companies seeking to sell foundry equipment to the Soviet Union for the Kama River project.

U.S. officials also said that Mack had "never laid out" in specific terms the goods for which export licenses were requested.

Mack had been seeking White House approval for its overall arrangement with the Soviet Union, but Washington sources said it was not possible to provide blanket endorsement of the plan.

The White House declined comment on Mack's report that it had canceled its tentative arrangements. But the officials confirmed that the question had been under intensive review in the administration for many weeks.

A spokesman implied that President Nixon had been involved in the review.

### Yale Students Backed by Courts On Voting Right

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that Yale University students can register to vote in a Nov. 2 municipal election without showing any unusual proof of residency.

The three-judge panel, denying an appeal by the City of New Haven, Conn., upheld a lower court order that the students must be allowed to register for the election like any other citizen.

The question of where college students can register to vote has been argued across the nation. Many officials have predicted, however, that in the end the question will have to be decided in the Supreme Court. Last month, Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the Justice Department did not plan to advise states where students should vote.

In the suit, the Yale students claimed that they were being required to complete special forms to register for the election and offer more proof of residency than other citizens in New Haven. The courts ordered an end to the practice.

### Hickel Describes His Firing: Says Nixon Was Ill at Ease

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP)—The way Walter Hickel tells it, President Nixon seemed ill at ease and John Ehrlichman uncharacteristically nervous when Mr. Hickel was ushered into the Oval Office last Nov. 25 to be fired as secretary of the interior.

"Nixon looked out the window for some time. He talked about the new lighting that had been installed around the White House. He said that he had to dedicate it that evening..."

"Finally, I said, Mr. President, get to the point."

"He again talked about all the work I had done for him during this campaign, and the things we had accomplished at Interior dealing with the environment

and pollution. He said he had no criticism of my handling of Interior.

"Then he turned and said, 'Wally, you're a strong man, and so I'd like to be just as strong when I tell you what I'm going to tell you. I believe that's the way you'd want it.'"

"He said that he felt that there's a mutual lack of confidence," He wanted me to go."

"Who Owns America?"  
Mr. Hickel's account of his dismissal and of his other adventures and disappointments in Washington as a member of the Nixon cabinet, is contained in his autobiographical book, "Who Owns America?" published by Prentice-Hall. Though the official publication date is several weeks away, copies are on sale.

The book confirms the generally reported outline of Mr. Hickel's differences with the Nixon White House and adds previously unpublished details from the Hickel standpoint. Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler declined comment on the book yesterday and indicated that the White House will have nothing to say, at least for the record.

Mr. Hickel leaves no doubt that the major cause of his removal from the Nixon administration was his letter to the President in May, 1970, just after the U.S. invasion of Cambodia, saying that the administration appeared to lack "appropriate concern" for the views of young people. The letter, which led to the press, objected to Vice-President Agnew's "continued attack" on the young and suggested that Mr. Nixon was isolated in the White House.



Walter Hickel

### Look Magazine Will Suspend Publication With Oct. 19 Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Look magazine will cease publication with the issue of Oct. 19, it was announced today.

Mounting costs, particularly postal rates, and declining advertising revenue were cited as the reasons for the closure by Gardner Cowles, chairman of the board and editor-in-chief of Cowles Communications, publishers of the magazine.

Mr. Cowles said that Look had 28 million readers, and the response to subscription offers and renewals during the first nine months of 1971 was the best in the magazine's history.

"But reader interest and desire for a publication like Look is not enough to insure its survival if advertising volume is insufficient and costs continue to rise," he said in a statement.

Costs Too High  
Mr. Cowles said he felt that even if Look's advertising volume picked up with an improved economy, it was not possible to offset increased costs.

The postal service, he said, has proposed a 142-percent increase in rates during the next five years.

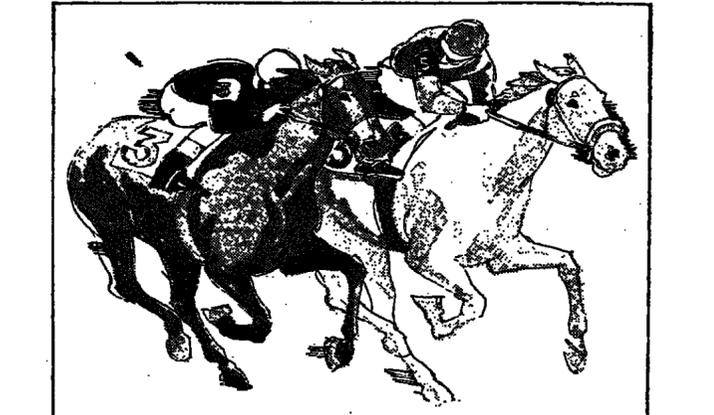
Look estimated that this would increase its mailing costs from \$4 million a year to \$10 million.

### Utah Fire Kills 6

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 16 (AP)—A fire swept through a nursing home yesterday and officials reported six persons were killed and 11 injured. Eleven of the 12 survivors were hospitalized.

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Birmensdorf  
New York 745 Fifth Avenue

# McGovern Ends Saigon Trip, Urges Halt in Aid for Thieu

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Sen. George McGovern ended a three-day visit to South Vietnam today, declaring that President Nixon's Vietnamization policy is a "glaring failure" and urging an end to all military aid and support for the Thieu government.

The South Dakota Democrat, long a critic of the American involvement here and a presidential hopeful, said at a press conference that the chance Mr. Nixon had promised the South Vietnamese "to decide their own future now turns out to be a tightly controlled one-man charade."

He said that Congress and the President should "seize" on the one-man candidacy of Mr. Thieu in the Oct. 3 presidential voting "as the final justification for ending our military operations here."

The American prisoners of war, Sen. McGovern continued, will not be released until the United States agrees to a full withdrawal of U.S. forces and an end of bombing operations by a set date. He said he would again co-sponsor a resolution with Sen. Mark O. Hat-

field, R., Ore., to fix a date, probably next year, for ending the American role here.

Sen. McGovern said he would support economic aid to South Vietnam but he would oppose any military aid to the Thieu regime because it is "not representative of the people."

Mr. Thieu told him yesterday, the senator said, that he would step down if Congress drastically cut the aid needed to continue the war.

Mr. Thieu expressed the same view to more than 400 of his supporters from the provinces yesterday. According to presidential palace sources, Mr. Thieu told the gathering of provincial councillors that he would leave office "if it turned out that he was the obstacle to getting the aid from the United States for fighting the Communists."

In a half-hour talk with Sen. McGovern, Mr. Thieu said that South Vietnam would need U.S. air power and logistical support for an indefinite period.

According to those present, Mr. Thieu said that, in his view, American ground combat missions could come to a complete halt sometime next year. But he added that a residual force of some size would be required because of the need for helicopter, tactical air and other support.

Sen. McGovern said this morning that while the residual American force might seem attractive to some, "it will only combine the evils of the present system while exposing the remaining Americans to increasing hazards, anti-Americanism and the prevention of either a peaceful settlement or a self-determined future for Vietnam."

"Vietnamization is a bandage on a malignant cancer that is disrupting Vietnamese society, demoralizing the American Army and weakening America both at home and around the world," the senator said.

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## Peking Agrees To Direct Phone Line With U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Peking agreed yesterday to the restoration of direct telephone service between mainland China and the United States, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced.

The company said it received a cable from the Chinese stating, "We agree to your request of restoring the Shanghai-Oakland radio telephone circuit."

The Chinese deactivated the circuit without explanation in November, 1968, but an indirect link was established through Japan on Sept. 3.

"We're gratified that the [direct] service can be restored and we hope to complete the necessary technical arrangements with the Chinese quickly so actual service can resume," the company said.

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BOMB SITE—Touring Sen. George S. McGovern, D, wreckage of bombed nightclub in downtown Saigon yesterday. He and his party later left for Tokyo.

# U.S. Must Drop Thieu, Announce Withdrawal Hanoi Toughens Terms for POW Release

By Jonathan C. Randal  
PARIS, Sept. 16 (WP)—North Vietnam today toughened its peace terms in an abrupt about-face which scuttled its own carefully nurtured efforts over the past two months to appear more accommodating.

Hanoi delegate Xuan Thuy made clear that the United States must "simultaneously" announce the end of its support for Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu and total U.S. troop withdrawal before American war prisoners could be released.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi press spokesman at the stalemate peace talks, drove home the change by insisting that the Viet Cong's seven-point peace program "forms a whole" and that it was "indispensable to reach agreement on the whole" package.

McGovern and Thieu

Left in shreds were not only more optimistic impressions voiced by anti-war Sen. George McGovern, but a hitherto unquestioned statement by Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member.

In an interview with The New

York Times, just five days after the Viet Cong presented their seven-point program July 1, Mr. Tho said: "To show our goodwill we can settle point one [dealing with prisoner release in return for a U.S. troop withdrawal deadline] separately."

The second point in the Viet Cong program specified that the United States must cease backing Mr. Thieu.

The major hardening of Communist positions came to light in press briefings after the 129th conference session today, which also disclosed that Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the head Viet Cong delegate, was "on her way back to Vietnam."

Fast Red Condemns

Observers suggested that Mrs. Binh may return to Paris with new proposals.

Her press spokesman, Ly Van Sau, all but said as much in recalling that her last visit to Vietnam ended just a year ago when she presented an eight-point proposal to the conference.

In the past, both Communist delegations have tended to harden their positions before new plans were presented here. However, neither Viet Cong nor North Vietnamese officials provided any readily understandable explanation today for their change of mind and indeed insisted that all their statements had been and were perfectly consistent.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter and his South Vietnamese colleague, Pham Dang Lam, frantically hammered away at the Communist delegates inside the conference today hoping to gain

## N.Y. Democrat Urges Nixon to Recall Bunker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday asked President Nixon to recall U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker from Saigon because of his role in President Nguyen Van Thieu's unopposed campaign for re-election.

"His weak-kneed approach in representing the U.S. position has brought on the farcical election scheduled for Oct. 3," Rep. Lester L. Wolff, D., N.Y., said.

One of the avowed purposes of our involvement in Southeast Asia always has been to provide the people of Vietnam with basic freedoms, including the freedom to choose their leaders in open election," Rep. Wolff said in a letter to the President.

Rep. Wolff, a war foe who has made several trips to South Vietnam, said that Mr. Bunker "has been more concerned with codding President Thieu than with impressing upon him the seriousness with which the people of the United States regard the issue of free elections. When I saw Ambassador Bunker in Saigon last December, he kept pulling the same line about the United States being a guest of the South Vietnamese."

## Anti-War Tapes Made by POWs Of Viet Cong

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—American peace activists today released tapes which they said showed that U.S. prisoners of war held by the Viet Cong have formed an anti-war movement of their own.

The tapes were brought back by a pacifist delegation which visited Hanoi last month and represented the first material relating to POWs in the South given to American visitors to North Vietnam.

Copies of the tapes and transcripts were released by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

The four speakers whose voices are heard on the tape each make anti-war statements, critical of the U.S. role in Vietnam and calling for support of the Communist seven-point peace program pending in Paris.

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confirmation of Sen. McGovern's optimistic impressions.

The South Dakota Democrat last weekend spent six hours with Mr. Thieu and the Viet Cong's Dinh Ba Thi and came away convinced that the Communists no longer demanded the removal of the Thieu regime as a precondition for prisoner release.

Thuy's Counterquestion

Sen. McGovern apparently had failed to notice the tipoff of the hardened Communist line contained in Mr. Thuy's counterquestion to the American's own probing.

"Is the U.S. government ready to announce simultaneously," Mr. Thuy asked, "this total U.S. troop withdrawal and the cessation of its support to the Thieu administration?"

Such "simultaneity" on the surface directly contradicted Mr. Tho's more flexible approach of "separating" the military from the purely political aspects of the Vietnam problem.

Unperturbed Mr. Le explained that the two problems were

linked and then sought to explain how Mr. Tho had really meant his July interview remarks to be interpreted.

"If one reaches an agreement on all points, that would be ideal," he said, "but during the course of negotiations one might be able to agree on a point, the first point. And after agreement on the first point one could then tackle other points, and end with agreement on them and finally agreement on all points."

Asked by reporters if that specifically ruled out release of prisoners unless the United States stopped supporting Mr. Thieu, Mr. Le evaded a substantive reply by saying, "I think I've said enough."

As for Sen. McGovern's suggestions that the Communists were willing to make even more substantive concessions—on allowing continued U.S. financial and arms aid to Saigon, releasing U.S. POWs in Laos and Cambodia and dropping demands for freeing Viet Cong suspects—both Communist press spokesmen avoided confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT)—J.D. Bernal, 70, an eminent physicist, died here yesterday after a long illness.

A scientist whose intellectual range was unrivaled, he was called a natural philosopher, Mr. Bernal also fulfilled Karl Marx's prescription calling for thinkers to change the world as well as to understand it.

A crystallographer who helped create the foundations of molecular biology, an expert on explosive devices and the waves of the sea and a notable historian of science, he was a staunch Communist (but not a party member) who won Lenin Peace Prize in 1953 and who rarely let pass an opportunity to praise science in the Soviet Union and to criticize its social role under capitalism.

"In capitalist countries," he once said, "the direction of science is in the hands of those who hate peace, whose only aim is to despoil and torture people, so that their own profits can be assured for some years longer."

Such statements often infuriated his British colleagues and government officials, but did not blind them to Mr. Bernal's competence as a scientist.

At the outset of World War II, for example, he was appointed to the Home Office as an authority on bombs. Later he was appointed scientific adviser to the chief of combined operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Remembered for his role in the Allied landing in Normandy in 1944 by preparing detailed maps of the French beach area. Recalling times he had been swimming there, he warned that the beaches were muddy at low tide. A scouting party confirmed his predictions, and a low-tide landing was avoided.

As important as were his practical achievements in the war, his stature rests on two foundations—his scientific investigations into the physical basis of life and his theories on the role of science in history.

The first began in 1923 with X-ray studies. Later, using physical techniques, he studied such biological materials as amino acids, proteins, vitamins, liquid crystals, hormones and viruses. In these basic constituents of life he discovered crystallographic regularity, which was a tremendous advance at the time. By calculating the structure of molecules from the arrangement of atoms, he became recognized as one of the world's foremost crystallographers.

The son of a farmer, John Desmond Bernal was born in Nenagh, Ireland, on May 10, 1901. After receiving a conventional Roman Catholic education, he entered Cambridge on a scholarship. Mr. Bernal was joined into political life in the early 1930s by the rise of Hitler in Germany, and he spent thousands of hours

serving on some 40 committees with an anti-Fascist cast. His political life did not seem to diminish his activity as assistant director of research in crystallography at Cambridge from 1934 to 1937 and his work as professor of physics at Birkbeck College in London from 1937 to 1963.

Among his awards were the royal medal of the Royal Society and the gold medal of the International Grotius foundation.

His principal books included "Science in History," "The Social Function of Science," "The Freedom of Necessity," "The Physical Basis of Life," "Origin of Life" and "World Without War."

Mr. Bernal retired from Birkbeck in 1968 and a year later suffered the first of a series of strokes that robbed him of speech and movement.

Dr. Philip M. Stimson  
HIGHTSTOWN, N.J., Sept. 16 (NYT)—Dr. Philip M. Stimson, 82, a New York pediatrician long active in the fight against poliomyelitis, died Monday in the Meadow Lakes retirement home here.

In 1946, Dr. Stimson was named director of the poliomyelitis service set up at Knickerbocker Hospital in New York by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

He was professor emeritus of clinical pediatrics at Cornell University and the author of "A Manual of the Common Contagious Diseases."

Frazier Reams  
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Frazier Reams, 74, a former Toledo lawyer and businessman who served two terms in the House of Representatives as an independent, died yesterday morning in Oakland, Calif., where he had been hospitalized for the last five years.

Mr. Reams was first elected to Congress in 1950 and lost a reelection bid in 1954.

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## Obituaries

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Remembered for his role in the Allied landing in Normandy in 1944 by preparing detailed maps of the French beach area. Recalling times he had been swimming there, he warned that the beaches were muddy at low tide. A scouting party confirmed his predictions, and a low-tide landing was avoided.

As important as were his practical achievements in the war, his stature rests on two foundations—his scientific investigations into the physical basis of life and his theories on the role of science in history.

The first began in 1923 with X-ray studies. Later, using physical techniques, he studied such biological materials as amino acids, proteins, vitamins, liquid crystals, hormones and viruses. In these basic constituents of life he discovered crystallographic regularity, which was a tremendous advance at the time. By calculating the structure of molecules from the arrangement of atoms, he became recognized as one of the world's foremost crystallographers.

The son of a farmer, John Desmond Bernal was born in Nenagh, Ireland, on May 10, 1901. After receiving a conventional Roman Catholic education, he entered Cambridge on a scholarship. Mr. Bernal was joined into political life in the early 1930s by the rise of Hitler in Germany, and he spent thousands of hours

to pass the site; government officials said.

The travelers said the sprayed with gunfire northwest of Phnom Penh the driver, a helper and a passenger. Other travelers another helper also was injured, they said, most when the driverless bus road and overturned.

## U.S. War Dept Hold Low Re

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. command and control today that 14 American servicemen were killed in action last week, the total of wounded in six weeks ending at midnight Saturday constituted the lowest toll in the last weeks and was two less than the previous week, when men died on the battle

SAIGON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The U.S. command and control today that 14 American servicemen were killed in action last week, the total of wounded in six weeks ending at midnight Saturday constituted the lowest toll in the last weeks and was two less than the previous week, when men died on the battle

## Medina Sa He Orders Women Sa

PORT MCHERRISON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Capt. Medina took the witness in his own defense, told his court-martial specifically instructed he not to kill women and children.

The 34-year-old officer, captured with 102 men, South Vietnamese village categorized Lt. William Le Jr., one of his leaders by Lt. Medina, as a leadership ability and ability to quickly grasp

Lt. Medina, who testified at Capt. Medina has been convicted of 21 during the March 1968 martial, Lt. Medina had he was newly following Medina's orders which were slaughtered at My Lai.

Capt. Medina told of his troops a pep talk before the My Lai massacre said one of his men, who did not identify, asked, "shoot women and children?"

"No. Use common sense. Individual is trying to fit them shoot. If he is running away, don't shoot—and if he doesn't shoot to wound or kill."

The captain charged with all responsibility for the affair, said Lt. Medina's possess leadership ability was having problems.

"I had to be extremely in giving him instructions got lost continuously."

After Capt. Medina's down, the defense called character witnesses and he announced it had no witnesses.

The court then recessed day.

## Chinese End Polemics Against U.S. at Fair

BEIGRADE, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Chinese Communist officials were reported yesterday to have removed anti-American propaganda from their exhibit at the Zagreb Trade Fair in response to low-level American and Yugoslav complaints.

American officials were said to have reminded the Yugoslavs a few days ago that the material, focusing on American actions in Vietnam, violated trade fair regulations barring political propaganda among participants.

The material reportedly removed Tuesday, included a quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung urging unity against "the American aggressors and their lackeys" pictures of American aircraft downed in North Vietnam and a small statue depicting a Vietnamese soldier capturing an American airman.

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### Prisoner of Tupamaros Envoys Says Mental Exercise Eased Eight-Month Captivity

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A stark dungeon with just a few feet of space for exercise was the prison of British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson after his capture by Uruguay's Tupamaros guerrillas.

"The physical conditions at first were unspeakable," said the newly knighted Sir Geoffrey at a press conference in London today.

"It was a classic, wet dungeon, but a very hot time of the year, and there was nothing to lie on at the floor with some rather nasty, wet polyfoam padding which in a couple of days stank because there was no means of washing it."

Sir Geoffrey said that when he was released last week after eight months in captivity he was only one day wrong in his reckoning of time—even though his captors had deprived him of any means of counting the passing of the days.

Sir Geoffrey said that after three or four weeks his captors produced a camp bed.

"This left me a space of, I would say, a space of two feet by six feet to exercise in with the height of about... I can't say there was a beam in the middle, these were bad conditions and the only thing to do was to devise means of keeping the body and mind fit."

After a while, Sir Geoffrey said, he was moved to more comfortable lodgings.

The ambassador said he was convinced his captors would have let him free if there had been any attempt to rescue him.

He described the kidnapers as



Geoffrey Jackson, the British Ambassador to Uruguay, telling of his eight months in captivity at London press conference yesterday.

apparently young people of about university age, who had become career revolutionaries.

He said they wore Ku-Klux-Klan-type masks—which were very unattractive—and after a while they modified these masks to give them a less disagreeable appearance.

Sticking to a Routine

Sir Geoffrey said: "Sticking to a routine was vital because they had a system of tooting around with time, they played with it like a concertina."

He had to do something to fill his mind and at the same time make sure of getting enough rest to avoid exhaustion. "On the other hand, if you sleep too much you turn into a cabbage," Sir Geoffrey said.

For a long time they could not find him anything to read but eventually they did. They tried to find out his tastes in literature.

Before that? "My mind is a tremendous ragbag of material and I was able to survive by remembering things," he said.

### Canadians Leave on Boat to Protest Nuclear A-Test

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A fishing boat with a crew of 12 aboard left here today on a protest voyage to the Aleutian island of Amchitka, planned site of the largest underground nuclear blast in history.

The crew of the 80-foot halibut boat Greenpeace hopes to be about 100 miles from the shores of Amchitka Island early next month when the United States plans to detonate a five-megaton nuclear test device. The Greenpeace crew will take samples of the water for radiation tests.

Jim Bohle, one of the crew and founder of a protest committee, said that the voyage was an attempt to "focus the attention of a lot of people on the test."

Greenpeace has delivered an official protest against the proposed blast and thousands have signed petitions against it or written to President Nixon, asking him to call it off.

Dr. Lyle Thurston, a physician who is making the voyage, said he had decided to go because he disagreed with "the arrogance of it" and "the whole business."

### China Presents Credentials

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Communist China's first ambassador to Austria, Wang Chue-yi, presented his credentials yesterday. China and Austria resumed diplomatic relations last May.

### U.S. Says Talks on Sharing Uranium Secrets Went Well

By Thomas O'Toole

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The United States delegation to the fourth Atoms-for-Peace conference left here today, pleased that negotiations toward sharing uranium enrichment secrets with Western Europe and Japan are well under way.

"We were very surprised at the degree of interest," a senior official of the Atomic Energy Commission said before departing for Washington. "We're very satisfied with the way the talks have gone so far."

The talks are aimed at arriving at an agreement for other nations to build their own uranium enrichment plants, using their own money and American technology. U.S. enrichment technology is based on the so-called gas diffusion process and has been secret ever since it was first developed to produce atomic bomb material during World War II.

The United States was approached about sharing this technology during the 10-day United Nations conference by nine countries—the six nations of Euratom (France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg), Britain, Sweden and Japan.

The next step will take place in Washington in the first week of November, when Japan and the eight interested countries of Western Europe will send delegates to sit down with members of the AEC to discuss terms for the sharing plan.

"At the very least we hope to develop an agenda in November so we can get down to serious business," a U.S. source said. "We may even get right down to some serious business."

The business of uranium enrichment sharing is considered very serious, partly because it is so sensitive, partly because it is so urgent and partly because it involves so much money.

To keep its atomic power plants burning, Western Europe alone will need a \$1 billion plant producing enriched uranium by 1980. Japan is in almost an identical position.

At present, both Europe and Japan have their uranium enriched in the United States and shipped to them at a cost of \$23 a kilogram.

Neither wants to continue that service indefinitely. They would like their own supplies. The United States also cannot guarantee that it can go on enriching foreign uranium forever, mostly because of rapidly expanding domestic needs.

The problem boils down to whether other nations enrich uranium using their own processes, which they would have to develop at great cost, or to whether they can work out a deal with the United States for its process.

### I Killed, 17 Hurt In Indian Train Blast Near Border

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Indian government radio said today that Pakistani agents had blown up an Indian passenger train in eastern Assam state late yesterday, killing one person and injuring 17.

The radio said a bomb exploded under the wheels of the train. Five cars were derailed and 250 meters of track were ripped up at Karimganj, on the border with East Pakistan.

The United News of India, in a dispatch from Shillong, the Assam capital, said seven of the injured were soldiers.

The government earlier said that Pakistani agents blew up a freight train in the same area Aug. 14, injuring five persons.

The heavily-forested area around Karimganj has been the site of border clashes between Indian and Pakistani forces.

### Peru Complains To UN on A-Test

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 16 (AP).—Peru complained to Secretary-General U Thant yesterday that French nuclear tests in the South Pacific violate UN resolutions.

Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar told Mr. Thant that his government already had demanded that France stop the tests.

"My government considers that these tests entail grave and indisputable prejudice to the environment and particularly to ocean waters, that they harm their natural resources and, what is more important, that they affect the health and security of the Peruvian people," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in the note he handed to Mr. Thant.

### Mounties Post Reward For 4 Sought by FBI

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police offered a \$100,000 reward yesterday for information leading to the arrests and convictions of four young Americans sought in connection with a fatal bombing in August, 1970, at the University of Wisconsin.

The four, objects of a continental manhunt, are charged by the FBI with sabotage, damage to government property and conspiracy. They have been indicted on six counts, including first degree murder.

### Soviet Answer To Bathtub Gin?

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (UPI).—There's nothing like a fine 10-day-old atomic brandy to round out a good meal.

Russian nuclear scientists have shaken up the wine world by announcing they have brought out just such a drink.

The 15 scientists, from the Soviet Food, Fish and Atomic Energy Ministries, gave details of their brandy-making process to the United Nations Atoms for Peace Conference.

"The use of ionizing radiations for the acceleration of ripening of cognac alcohol is very promising," their paper said. "Ripening of cognac alcohol infused in oak shavings irradiated with 200 rads is completed in 10 to 15 days instead of the three years required by the routine method."

### Ex-Girlfriend Of Manson Held For Murder

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Mary Brunner, Charles Manson's first girlfriend among the "flower children" of Haight-Ashbury and the mother of his son, was indicted by a county grand jury yesterday for murder.

She was already in custody as a result of a gun battle with police last month when Manson followers attempted to steal more than 200 guns from a surplus store, allegedly as part of a plot to free Manson.

Miss Brunner was indicted on charges of participating in the torture murder in 1969 of musician Gary Hinman. Robert Beausoleil has been convicted and sentenced to death in that slaying.

### World Bank Report India Economic Development Threatened by the Refugees

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16 (NYT).—A report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) says that India's economic development could be seriously stunted by the cost of supporting the millions of Bengali refugees who have fled East Pakistan to escape the military repression there.

Sources said the report—which was prepared by the World Bank unit in India and has been sent to the agency's Washington headquarters—suggests that most of the refugees will remain permanently in India and that a substantial increase in foreign aid will be needed to create jobs and otherwise rehabilitate them.

Indian government figures, which the World Bank accepts, show that about 8.5 million refugees have poured into India since the Pakistan government began its military crackdown in East Pakistan nearly six months ago to try to crush the Bengali independence movement.

Million a Month

The flow continues at 30,000 to 40,000 a day, or one million new refugees a month.

World Bank officials here declined to comment on the report. It has become extremely sensitive about its reports on the East Pakistan crisis ever since an earlier report, describing conditions inside East Pakistan, was leaked to the press and drew angry protest from Pakistan government officials.

That report, by a Washington team, said that East Pakistan has been so ravaged by the West Pakistani military crackdown that new international development efforts "will have to remain in a state of suspension for at least the next year or so."

The refugee report by the bank's New Delhi staff, which visited refugee camps late last month, carefully avoids any mention of the military repression and sticks almost exclusively to an analysis of the cost of refugee upkeep and its impact on the strained Indian economy.

6 Million in Camps

The report, the sources said, estimated that of the present 8.5 million refugees, about six million were living in camps and the rest with friends and relatives. The World Bank used only the camp population in computing its cost estimates, because it was too difficult to assess accurately the burden on the economy of those living outside camps.

The report estimated that if the camp population rises to nine million by the end of December, as is expected, the cost of refugee upkeep for India's 1971-72 fiscal year (April 1 to March 31) will be about \$700 million. Foreign countries have pledged relief aid of about \$200 million.

The resulting Indian burden of \$500 million represents nearly 20 percent of the government's planned development program for fiscal 1971-72—a serious jolt to an economy which must sustain development momentum if it is to keep pace with an annual population increase of 18 million.

### Pope Back in Rome

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI returned to the Vatican from his summer residence today after a two-month working vacation at Castel-gandolfo during which he prepared documents for the Sept. 30 Synod of Bishops. The pontiff had been at the 132-acre estate since July 15 to escape the heat of Rome.

# French Myth?

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## Survival Isn't Easy

Some environmentalists would have us believe that the answers to human survival in an increasingly polluted and exploited world are stern and simple. Only money-mad developers, in this view, would eradicate a marsh for housing, only greedy industrialists would foment dangerous detergents or pesticides upon a helpless population, only blind worshippers of the Gross National Product would wreck a forest, flood a valley, melt a tundra or heat up a stream for factories or power plants. But this is only the reverse of the old simplistic theories of indefinite expansion of population and industry, of the old belief that science held easy remedies to the ills of mankind.

Washington and the environmentalists have for some time been disturbed over phosphates in detergents. Dumped into streams and other bodies of water, they encouraged choking growths of vegetable life and killed off other forms. So the use of phosphates was condemned in the highest places and caustics and new chemical compounds were used instead. Now it is determined that phosphates are the least dangerous of the cleaning agents in mass production, and Washington is urging a return to them.

This is characteristic of what has happened in many other cases in the rather frantic struggle to preserve man from his own impact upon the place in which he lives. Hydroelectric power was once considered an answer to air pollution and combustion of mineral resources entailed the creation of electricity by coal or petroleum. But dams flooded vast regions and transformed their ecology. Then nuclear fission seemed to be the answer, but that heated up streams and formed dangerous wastes—to say nothing of

the risk of unleashed chain reactions. No clear answer has yet been found and the power supply in many areas is below what is needed now, to say nothing of what may be required in the future. It may be remembered that plastics were once viewed as an answer to diminishing mineral resources and, in the form of artificial fibers, to the diffuse use of land for grazing, or the growth of flax and cotton. Now plastics have become a classic case of non-recyclable wastes. Similarly, pesticides killed off insects that had previously killed off useful plants—and men. New their effect upon the wider environment is deplored.

In other words, there are no easy answers to human survival on this planet. Even "the pill"—which strikes at the root of the problem by limiting births—has its own side effects, physical and social. Science cannot claim that it has been right all along, and that its findings have been abused by human greed and callousness; the answers offered by science and technology have themselves proved to have limits and defects that the scientists and technologists did not anticipate.

Profound skepticism is in order—not alone the youthful skepticism that simply views what is, and has been, with scorn, but a more profound form of objectivity that recognizes mistakes will be made, and probably must be made, if man is to continue to exist. There is no escape into some kind of "organic" universe any more. There is no going back to an era of horse transportation and agriculture (and to the diseases of man and beast that accompanied it). Survival will be difficult in modern terms—it would be impossible on those of even a century ago.

## Ending the Monetary Crisis

The inability even to agree on an agenda symbolizes the difficulties that confront the 10 leading industrial nations as their finance ministers and central bankers meet in London to seek answers to the world monetary and trade crisis. There is no agreed agenda because the United States and its nine major trading partners want to start negotiating on different issues.

As the United States sees it, the essential problem is to eliminate its balance-of-payments deficit—by reaching agreement first on the size of the gap and then on the measures other nations will take to close it. Secretary of the Treasury Connally asserts that the gap exists because other countries have undervalued their currencies, raised trade barriers against American products and failed to carry their share of the free world's defense burden. He now estimates the gap Washington wants closed at \$13 billion—four times the figure he used before August.

America's trading partners have a different order of priorities. They want to talk first about eliminating the protectionist measures the United States launched Aug. 15—the 10 percent import surcharge and the 10 percent tax credit Mr. Nixon seeks on investments in American-made machinery. The other nations want the United States, which they consider primarily responsible for its own deficits, to accept major responsibility for eliminating them and preventing their recurrence. They want agreement in principle on a new monetary system that will subject the United States to the same economic disciplines that it is asking its partners to assume under duress.

It is an oversimplification to describe this dispute, as some high officials do, as an American attempt to "dethrone gold," or a European attempt—reflected in Monday's agreement among the six Common Market countries—to "dethrone the dollar."

President Nixon basically modified the central role of the dollar in the world monetary system when he suspended its convertibility into gold a month ago. The Euro-

peans, while urging the United States to join them in realigning exchange rates by a small dollar devaluation—which would require raising the gold price—foresee only a "gradual decrease" in the role of the dollar as a reserve currency.

A new monetary system cannot be negotiated in a few weeks or months. At most there can be agreement on a few key principles and on first-stage reforms to assure greater flexibility. This week's Common Market statement provides a start in that direction by meeting the American desire for wider bands of fluctuation around new, fixed parities, together with less rigidity in changing currency rates when they become unrealistic.

The most urgent immediate need is that exchange rates be realigned and that the American import surcharge and the discriminatory feature of the investment-tax credit be eliminated before trade and monetary warfare is provoked. A 10-nation study of the dimension of the American payments imbalance—and of the time period and new exchange rates needed to remedy it—could proceed simultaneously with an attempt to reach agreement on first steps in monetary reform. Along with these would go the establishment of principles for future negotiations in a second stage both on a new monetary system and on reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

All this requires the United States to return to its traditional approach of resolving world trade and monetary issues by international cooperation, rather than by the kind of unilateral action initiated last month. The Congress can help by joining Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee in deleting the "buy American" provision of the proposed investment-tax credit.

Deep trouble lies ahead if the administration persists in putting on other nations all blame for the American balance-of-payments deficit and continues to insist that they alone take measures to remedy it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Diplomacy in the Desert

Sir Alec Douglas-Home's image as the far-sighted elder-statesman figure must surely be eroded further by the amazing pictures which have appeared showing him garbed in Arab dress and mounted on a camel during his visit to Egypt. He wants to strengthen relations between Britain and the Arab countries. That is fine, within limits, but appearing in fancy dress is not the right way to go about it.

Who is meant to be impressed? The sight of the British Foreign Secretary wearing the standard tourist outfit of bedouin keffiyeh and cloak, seated on a camel and placed in the standard tourist pose before the

Pyramids, is only likely to raise a faint smile of derision from the average Cairene citizen. In this country a guffaw, is the most likely response.

The effect of his public utterances has been to demand Israeli commitment to practically total withdrawal before negotiation of a peace treaty with Egypt. To do this is to lessen the chances of peace.

It is not enough to point, as Sir Alec did, to Egypt's generalized expressions of readiness to sign a peace agreement. Deeds, not words, are wanted. Sir Alec should have demanded them of the Egyptians and left camels to the tourists.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

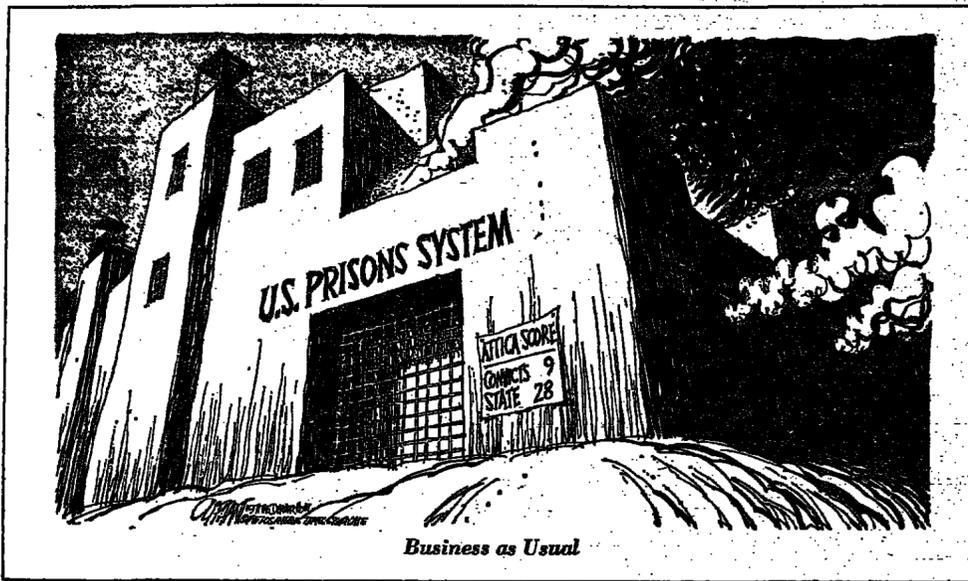
September 17, 1897

NEW YORK—The triumph achieved by the Republicans in Maine becomes more overwhelming the more fully its details are published. Besides electing the governor by 10,000 votes more than the highest previous record, they have secured the legislative elections in every county. Every State Senator is Republican, and out of the 151 members constituting the Lower House, 141 are members of the same party. The question is, how will the country go in November?

### Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1921

NEW YORK—Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was suddenly stricken with infantile paralysis at his summer home and was rushed by special train to the Presbyterian Hospital here yesterday, spent a very good and relaxing night and continues to improve. Dr. George Draper, in charge of the patient, reports that he very definitely expects a steady recovery and that the case is a mild one. His wife and family are at his bedside.



Business as Usual

## Dialogue for One Voice

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—To be a healthy nation, a strong nation, we need to restore the health of our government institutions," President Nixon told Congress the other day.

In support of this contention, Mr. Nixon reiterated his call for reorganization of the executive departments, federal-state revenue sharing and welfare reform. But the crisis of confidence in the nation's institutions which was discussed in a previous article in this space is far wider and more profound. It encompasses the presidency itself, Congress, the courts, the military and civil bureaucracies, and state and municipal governments.

No single leader can resolve this crisis by himself. Yet the President is a critical figure because he is the only official chosen by the whole people. A way out of the crisis can begin to be found only if there is a President who can force the nation's moral energies by a politics of idealism and creative condensation. That has not occurred during Mr. Nixon's presidency.

Like President Johnson before him, President Nixon has squandered much of his political credit or any other country. In other words, it is the Geneva settlement of 1954, which means neutrality and no foreign intervention.

"China will cooperate in bringing this about, of course. It is in China's interest to do so. It is in their interest to see the war stopped at their door and to make sure nobody intervenes in those countries of Indochina—nobody including themselves.

"If there is any logic in President Nixon's new approach to China, the United States is trying to disengage from Vietnam."

What about the situation coming up in the United Nations this fall over the seeking of mainland China?

"I think you are in a very difficult position, because in effect you have the entire world against you. This is so if you want to keep the position that there are two Chinese governments—one in Peking and one on Taiwan—or if you want to have one China and one Taiwan. That is not going to work.

"The problem for you, I imagine, is the military position. You are sort of allies with Taiwan. You have military forces there and the 7th Fleet and all that. I don't think the security of the United States depends on Taiwan. You have positions of strength all over the Pacific, not only in your own territory like Hawaii, but in the Philippines, Japan and other places. You don't need more."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

in Vietnam. As he frequently points out, he is gradually eliminating the war as a political issue. But after nearly three additional years of combat, 16,000 American deaths, the Cambodian invasion and the Kent State episode, he has taken so long to do it that he did not benefit from the tolerance that the public extends to every new President. As a result, his base of support is no wider in the fall of 1971 than it was in the fall of 1969.

### Court Fiascos

By the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations, Mr. Nixon damaged the presidency as well as the Supreme Court. He was seen to be playing regional politics with appointments on which the ordinary citizen had a right to expect him to be high-minded and disinterested.

A successful presidency involves a dialogue between President and people. Candor is the first requirement of a dialogue. Without it, there can be no mutual trust. The dialogue has to be on a regular and frequent basis. Otherwise, there is no resonance. But Mr. Nixon has chosen to emulate

the remote, imperial style of General de Gaulle. That may be suitable for a country with Bonapartist traditions but it is a curious mode for the United States.

Although the Kennedy administration tried to "manage the news" and the Johnson administration found its way to "Credibility Gap," both of those regimes were as open as town meetings compared to the present administration, with its absence of presidential news conferences, its overt hostility to much of the press and its passion for secrecy.

Having failed to establish a continuing dialogue with press and public, President Nixon has seriously impaired his ability to win broad support for such institutional initiatives as he has attempted—executive reorganization and federal-state revenue sharing. He first oversold them to a fanatical degree by packaging them as the "second American Revolution" and then, naturally, found he could not sustain public interest in them at that level.

He then coupled revenue-sharing with welfare reform as popular items in his new economic program. Trying to repair

the damage, he reasserted his support for them in his address to Congress last week, but major proposals cannot be used as propaganda makeweights and still retain their credibility. Mr. Nixon does not appear to realize that in manipulating them in this fashion, he undercut not only revenue sharing and welfare reform but also public belief in his own seriousness. He is trying to reform the government or is he playing political games?

Yet if Mr. Nixon has failed to restore the presidency as an emblem of effective, convincing leadership, other institutions hardly come off any better. Congressmen seem unaware that many citizens see the House and Senate as places where far too many men arrive poor and leave 20 or 30 years later with a lot more than their pensions. Lyndon Johnson with his radio and television franchises set a bad example in this regard, and he is not unique. Until Congress clears up flagrant conflicts of interest and drastically reforms the law on campaign spending, a greasy smog of money will linger over the Capitol.

At least half the state governments are not fit to participate in any federal revenue-sharing plan because they lack adequate budget and accounting systems and have poorly paid, politically intimidated civil services. To pour money into these governments is like pouring water into a sewer—it can never be traced.

At every level of government and in almost every corner of our common life, there is need for regeneration of public morality and a rededication to social justice such as swept the nation in the progressive era during the first decade and a half of this century. New organizations like John Gardner's Common Cause and Ralph Nader's Public Citizen and the emergence of public-interest law firms and citizen environment groups are evidence that such a movement may be forming.

When it finds political expression and leadership at different levels, the renewal of the nation's institutions of government will begin.

## Mr. K And His Progeny

By Joseph K

WASHINGTON—"We soon see his like as the epitaph for Nikita Khrushchev. For his historic intent was to move Russia one-half mile to a form of government by group.

Leadership in the Soviet has now been instituted. There is no freedom, and lobbies count for as when it comes to make laws.

Not so long ago it is different. In his day the foreign policy, determined strategy, set rates for growth, and established a of excellence in art and Everything depended on powerful father of the and those who opposed even doubted him, were pay a terrible price.

To a degree Khrushchev within the Brezhnev circle the Cuba missile crisis he chopped and changed dizzying scale. More t leader of the postwar identified himself in a way with the big develop his time.

The secret speech he the 20th Party Congress became the cornerstone of the new world. His visit to the States in 1959 symbolized the end of the super-

His rapprochement y set the tone for polycr the Communist world. ) tions with Nasser marked emergence as a power eastern Mediterranean.

His repeated trips t tracked the ups and dow Berlin crisis. His per at the 22d Party Congress formalized the split w munist China. Far m ing cosmonaut, he and g ing exemplified Russia into the space age.

On top of all that, he the virgin lands campa Russian effort that mov manpower to missiles in "metal-estuary" of heavy in order to make life b consumers. It even too from Khrushchev for a Sokolovskiy to be pub the Soviet Union.

But even as he dom scene, Khrushchev pre stage for others. His t marshalling support in t bureau, the Central Commi wider circles. He attack for crimes against felo munist. Except for B own rivals were demot shot.

In the same vein, the of terror was placed und notice control. Against t dom use of any may fe was asserted the principle vity legality." And in th ditions, though opposi factionalism were chee terest groups asserted th

There are the party id the military, the captains industry, the regional bo technicians and efficiency Decision-making in the Union is a process of l base with all these ( groups.

Khrushchev was ousted in a large measure because not touch base because i in a rash and arbitrar Subsequent decisions b borne the mark of co work.

There was obvious bac filling over a long per the march on Czechoslov August, 1968. Periodic downs and relaxations d the attitude of the regime toward intellectual and alities. The establish basic priorities for a ne year plan seems still no thrashed out. And in with the United States, munist China and the res world the Russians now m by step, making decisio and only in the margin.

Obvious result of i by groups is a break for t sumer. No leader is strong to resist the pent-up dem better goods and bette l Ordinary Russians have had it so good, and th fact in the Soviet Union l the fact of getting and y This is not to be confus freedom. It is a very small of people run Russia. I no legitimate merits for pression of political op and the great mass of R seem far more bent on r achievement than on self-ment.

But the institutional rule in Russia makes the a less surprising and, to t tent, a safer place. Bold are not very likely, nor s changes. Indeed, it p doesn't make much dif whether Brezhnev or K or Kosygin or Podgorny or body else.

## Letters

### Views on Wicker

When I read Tom Wicker's "Death of a Brother" (IBT, Aug. 25) I felt I had come across a classic of looseness and pervasiveness of thought which would remain uncorrected for many years to come. But the very same Tom Wicker has already surpassed himself in his "Solidarity: Postscript to an Epitaph" (Sept. 10). Whereas one may have fretted about Mr. Wicker's failure to have expressed concern for the slain San Quentin Prison guards in the earlier article, one can feel alternating nausea and fury at Mr. Wicker's explanation in the latter article for that lack.

Making up in gall, presumption, and bad home-grown omnipotence for what he lacks in logic and morality, Mr. Wicker tells us "... to worry about symptoms and surface consequences and not about root causes."

Men murdered in the performance of their duty... "sympoms," "surface consequences"... Wist soul! What humanity on the part of Brother Wicker!

K. H. HECERT.

Taby, Sweden.

I salute Tom Wicker and his article, "Death of a Brother." I marvel at the depth of ignorance of some of your letter-writers. It is apparent that they know nothing of George Jackson, and care less. I weep for their lack of humanity and for the wasted talents of George Jackson.

There is no pity!

Roan, M. J. CRAIG OLSEN.

### 'Shaft'

My attention has been called to an article which you published Sept. 4-5 ("The Camera—A Weapon Against Bigotry," by Mary Blum) on Gordon Parks and the film he directed, "Shaft." The general tenor of the piece indicates that Parks innovated

the character John Shaft. Credit where it's due, gentlemen: Hard-working, long-time newspaperman and writer Ernest Tidyman authored the novel "Shaft" and John D.F. Black collaborated in the screen version.

VALERIE LUCZNIKOWSKA, New York.

KGM's literature on "Shaft" credits the novel on which the film is based to Ernest Tidyman, the screenplay to John D.F. Black—Editor.

### Giving Both Sides

Ernest Van Den Haag's article on Vietnam (IBT, Aug. 24) was a refreshing change from the usual anti-military, anti-American stance taken in your editorial pages. One often wonders whose side you are on. As Mr. Van Den Haag points out, "Those who insist that our society is worse than others of its size (I would not limit it) must find one that is better." Mr. Van Den Haag has not found one, nor have I in 20 years of international work. Let's have more commentary telling readers both the good and bad about our wonderful United States.

FLOYD L. STEWART, Djakarta.

Handwritten signature or mark in the bottom left corner.





Japanese See Revaluation As Possible

Some Bankers Feel Yen Will Rise 12-13%

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (Reuters).— Japanese bankers and businessmen today said there was a growing possibility of an early revaluation of the yen...

The predictions came as the Group of Ten—the world's richest industrial countries—met in London to try to hammer out a solution to the current financial crisis.

The Japanese have come under attack for their reluctance to commit themselves to a considerable revaluation of the yen...

Banking sources in Tokyo were reportedly talking about the possibility of a moderate revaluation of the yen by about 8 percent...

Bankers and businessmen are pressing for quick government action to eliminate the present uncertainties in Japan...

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Tadashi Sasaki, told a press conference that Finance Minister Mitsu Mitsu might have some ideas about the margin of possible yen revaluation...

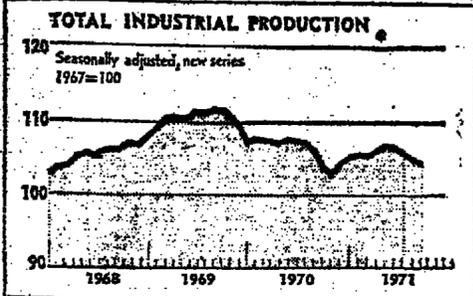
On the foreign-exchange market today, the yen rose 6.25 percent above its old parity...

AT&T said net profit for the period was \$632.8 million, up from \$522.2 million in the year-ago period...

Chairman H. I. Romnes said the higher telephone rate levels authorized in a number of states over recent months are beginning to contribute significantly to revenues.

Solve this problem! INFLATION 6% with INCOME 5% equals CAPITAL LOSS 1%

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 10%, 11% and more on short-term contracts...



U.S. Industrial Production Declines by .8% in August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP).—Industrial output declined 0.8 percent in August to 105.1 percent of the 1967 average...

Disappointing news for the administration came on a second front, when a leading business research organization reported yesterday that the President's new economic program has not propelled the nation's consumers into a buying mood...

The New York-based Conference Board said a survey of 10,000 families revealed that only 8.5 percent plan to buy a car in the next six months...

A spokesman for the Council of Economic Advisors said the decline in industrial output was "unwelcome," but said it indicated the importance of the stimulus aspects of the President's program.

Leading the decline was the primary-metals components of the index, off about 15 percent, reflecting to a good measure the drop-off in steel production after large inventories were built up in anticipation of an August strike.

Profit for the 12 months to Aug. 31 was \$2.22 billion, an increase of 1.8 percent from the previous \$2.18 billion.

CAMPBELL SOUP CO. (Reuters).—Campbell Soup Co. earnings declined 3 percent in the fourth quarter ended Aug. 1 although sales rose 9.4 percent.

Vickers Earnings Increase 44.7% In Six Months LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Vickers, the shipbuilding, engineering and machinery firm, said profit rose 44.7 percent in the first half ended June 30.

Vickers declared an interim dividend of 1.5 percent, compared with 2.5 percent a year earlier.

Managing director Peter Matthews said overheads have been cut, thus bringing higher profitability despite a lower order intake.

Mr. Matthews said all the main activities—shipbuilding, engineering, office equipment and printing machinery—achieved better results in the first half than in the like period of 1970.

U.S. Second-Quarter Deficit Soars

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The basic balance-of-payments deficit more than doubled in the second quarter of this year, widening from \$1.306 billion in the first three months to \$3.141 billion...

The balance on current account moved into a deficit of \$864 million from a first-quarter surplus of \$877 million.

On an official-settlements basis, which disregards dollars accumulated by foreign individuals, the second-quarter deficit was recorded downward to \$5,708 billion from a preliminary \$5,786 billion.

The deficit compared with a first-quarter shortfall of \$5,528 billion and a 1970 deficit of \$9,821 billion, including allocation of special drawing rights.

Liquidity Measure The net liquidity balance—a new concept designed to measure broad potential pressures against the dollar—also struck a record deficit of \$5,751 billion in the second quarter after revision.

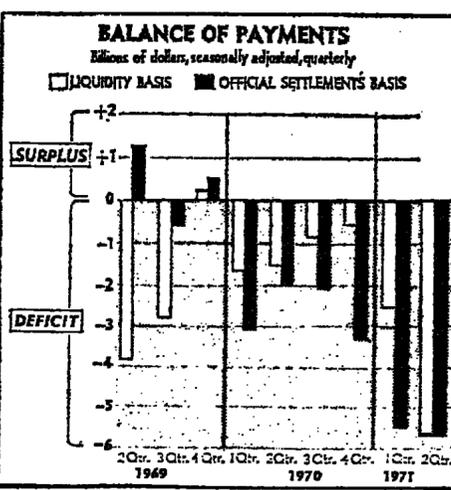
Tuesday, Treasury Secretary John Connally told the ministerial meeting of the 10 leading industrial nations in London that the United States aimed to see an annual rate improvement of 13 billion in the basic balance.

To achieve this dramatic turnaround, President Nixon last month withdrew the gold-convertibility guarantee of the dollar and imposed a 10 percent surcharge on imports.

Administration officials said the United States was not trying to dictate the degree by which individual countries should raise their official exchange rates, lower trade barriers or pay more toward defense.

"To the extent that a country relaxes its import regulations, to that lesser extent will it need to revalue upward to achieve equilibrium," one senior official said.

"On the other hand, if it raises its budgetary contribution to the defense effort, it will be under a lesser obligation to act on the trade front or on the parity front," he said.



"Basically, we do not care how the equilibrium is restored, so long as the outcome provides the U.S. with the necessary improvement in the payments accounts," he added.

The officials also said that the United States would not necessarily wait until the balance of payments had actually moved into the required surplus before dismantling the surcharge and restoring some kind of dollar convertibility.

"We do not have to wait for the statistical evidence, we only want to be assured that the situation has been improved so that the payments will be guaranteed to improve by the necessary degree," one said.

Asked how long it might take to achieve the needed equilibrium to suspend the import surcharge, he said this depended on how quickly other countries realized the necessity to cooperate in achieving the U.S. goal.

"In the first place, they must realize we are determined to see the deficit corrected and that we have no choice but to have this determination," he said.

"The Hong Kong agreement sets restraints on three broad categories of fabrics, apparel and made-up goods for the period beginning Oct. 1. It provides a growth rate of 6 percent annually on an overall ceiling of about 650 million square yards of noncotton textiles."

Dow Flirts With 900 Marker in Price Drift

By Terry Robards NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange activity drifted aimlessly today in light trading and closed with small losses.

Trading opened with the market slightly higher than at yesterday's close, but the general trend thereafter was downward.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 0.73 at the opening, finished the day with a loss of 1.76 at 903.11.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 10.55 million shares, down from yesterday's 11.08 million and close to Monday's 10 million shares.

Consolidation Phase To many analysts, the market is still in a consolidation phase following the spectacular upsurge that greeted the announcement by the President of a 90-day wage-price freeze and other measures.

The session's volume leader was American Telephone & Telegraph, down 3.8 at 42 7/8 on turnover of 139,600 shares.

Apparently investors did not like the idea of lower share earnings, despite the gain in net income. The stock has been hovering close to its 1971 low of 42 1/2.

The announcement by Cowles Communications that it would cease publication of Look magazine produced flurries of interest in Cowles and Time Inc. investors obviously felt the move would be good for both companies.

Cowles closed with a gain of 5.8 at 12 3/4 and Time spurred up 4 3/4 to 59 1/4. Look had been a drain on Cowles profits.

It had also been locked in an advertising and circulation battle with Life, which is published by Time. With Look out of the way, Life will have significantly less competition.

The American Exchange index fell .01 to 25.53. Declining issues led advances 489 to 335 with 280 issues unchanged.

Volume fell to 3,098,000 shares from 3,476,000 yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Bank of America denied yesterday that it ever planned to take over the ailing IOS financial complex.

A bank spokesman also labeled as "absolutely untrue" a claim by New Jersey businessman Robert L. Vesco, that he was acting as a "front man" for an IOS takeover by the bank.

According to records of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, Mr. Vesco told Securities and Exchange Commission investigators at a private hearing last April that he was acting as a "front man" for a takeover of IOS by the bank of America in August, 1970.

We did not make any kind of verbal agreement with him and we had no plans for a 'takeover' of IOS.

Revaluations Sought by U.S. Is 'Big Number'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—A top presidential assistant was quoted yesterday as saying the upward revaluations of other countries' currencies desired by the United States was a "big number."

The phrase was attributed to Peter G. Peterson, the President's assistant for international economic policy, who was one of several high officials who met at the White House with a delegation from the American Apparel Manufacturers Association.

Reporting on the meeting, the apparel executives told newsmen that Mr. Peterson said the upward valuation of the Japanese yen brought about by the current "float"—about 6 percent so far—was still not close to what is needed.

Mr. Peterson did not say what he had in mind by a "big number" for the general revaluation of the leading currencies. An average upward valuation of 12 to 15 percent has been mentioned by some outside experts as a desirable target, but the government may be seeking even more than this.

U.S. Economists Forecast 9 Percent GNP Rise in 1972

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A rise of 9 percent, or \$100 billion in gross national product in 1972 was forecast today by ten leading economists in a survey by the Conference Board.

"That would be by far the largest gain in the value of total national output on record," Martin Gainsburgh, Conference Board senior vice-president and chief economist, said at the board's annual meeting.

"Even more noteworthy," Mr. Gainsburgh added, is the expectation that the major portion of the rise in GNP next year will be "real" rather than inflationary. The estimate calls for a 6 percent gain in real GNP, with the remaining 3 percent coming from inflation.

For 1971, the group of economists expect real GNP to rise 3 percent and inflation 4.5 percent for a total gain of 7.5 percent.

Mr. Gainsburgh noted that these estimates were made in mid-September and assume some form of price and wage stabilization in 1972.

Forecast Backed In a separate forecast, Clifford Gaines, vice-president and economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, told the board's annual meeting he expects a 5 1/2 percent gain in 1972's real GNP and a 3 1/2 percent gain in inflation, for a total 9 percent.

Mr. Gaines detailed the areas that should provide an upward thrust to the economy in 1972—home building, plant and equipment spending, research and development spending, state and local government spending, foreign trade and consumer spending.

Mr. Gaines said that with increasing confidence the consumer would increase his spending and the savings rate would decline from its unusually high current level.

Pennsy Seeks More Time to Reorganize

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Trustees of the Penn Central need another six months to determine the earnings prospects of the bankrupt carrier and will ask the federal court in Philadelphia tomorrow for a six-month extension of the deadline for coming up with a reorganization plan, a trustee said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Railroad Systems and Management Association, Jervis Langdon Jr., the trustee, said the reorganization plan would be based on the trustee's determination of earnings prospects. The court already has granted one extension, which expires Sept. 22.

"If we do have the prospect of earning power we can move ahead to reorganize the company in the traditional manner," Mr. Langdon told the gathering of about 125. "If we don't have the prospect of earning power we will acknowledge it and will try to develop a plan for reorganization short of nationalization."

Speaking with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Langdon said the company's problems are of such a nature that "we really need more time" to assess its prospects.

He said the Penn Central would not have to be earning money at the end of six months, but if it had the prospect of doing so in 1973 or 1974, trustees could proceed with a reorganization plan along traditional lines.

Otherwise the plan would have to have an alternative method, which could include the possibility of a subsidy.

Advertisement for Fiduciary Trust Company of New York featuring a classical vase and text: 'SOCRATES... When is a man likely to succeed best? When he divides his exertions among many trades, or when he devotes himself exclusively to one? ADEIMANTUS... When he devotes himself to one. The Republic of Plato' and 'Don't you, too, find that you succeed best when you can devote yourself exclusively to your own business or profession? Yet, if at the same time, you also are managing your investments you are dividing your exertions between two trades. FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK ONE WALL STREET'

The advertisement that stood the test of time. Yes, we ran this advertisement shortly after Fiduciary Trust Company was founded forty years ago. Many investment philosophies have come and gone but our determination to concentrate on the one job of investment management and the continuous review of the investment portfolios in our care has remained the same. And we've had a good deal of experience since then. Today Fiduciary is uniquely qualified to look after your investment account and those of your family—on an individual basis. With offices in New York, Geneva and London, we manage portfolios invested in companies listed on the world's major stock exchanges, and maintain close contact with our investment clients. We purposely do no commercial banking, are not members of any stock exchange and we do no security underwriting. We just manage investments—internationally. FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY, 1 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, 244-0010

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data for the first section, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A, B, and C.

Table of stock market data for the second section, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN U.S. \$31,000,000 6-year loan guaranteed by BANK MARKAZI IRAN Arranged by FIRST CHICAGO LIMITED and provided by The First National Bank of Chicago Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited The Bank of Kobe, Limited Bank of Montreal Chemical Bank City National Bank of Detroit The Daiwa Bank Limited The Fuji Bank, Limited International Commercial Bank Limited Marine Midland Bank-New York The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. The Royal Bank of Canada The Tokai Bank, Limited Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Table of stock market data for the third section, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading' and 'New York Futures'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Foreign Stock Indexes' and 'U.S. Commodity Prices'.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures market data, including columns for contract symbols, prices, and volume.

Market Summary

Table of market summary data, including columns for market indices, prices, and volume.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's market data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Art

Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe. What's new, old and interesting everywhere.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices, including columns for commodity names, prices, and volume.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes, including columns for country, index name, and price.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market data, including columns for market names, prices, and volume.

Eurodollars

Table of Eurodollars market data, including columns for market names, prices, and volume.

Advertisement for Bank Widiemann & Co. AG, featuring the bank's name and contact information.

What's more, we're chartered and licensed under the Bahamas Government.

Text advertisement for British-American Bank, describing its services and benefits.

You probably have money in some kind of a savings account in the bank right now.

Text advertisement for British-American Bank, highlighting its competitive interest rates.

You can get things going before you turn this page.

Text advertisement for British-American Bank, emphasizing its global reach and security.

Large advertisement for British-American Bank, featuring the headline 'The Coupon that can make you richer.' and a coupon form for requesting a prospectus.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 1000s'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing various bond issues, their denominations, and market prices.

European Markets

Table of European market data, including closing prices for various European indices and currencies.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam market data, listing various stocks and their prices.

Brussels

Table of Brussels market data, listing various stocks and their prices.

Milan

Table of Milan market data, listing various stocks and their prices.

Paris

Table of Paris market data, listing various stocks and their prices.

Düsseldorf

Table of Düsseldorf market data, listing various stocks and their prices.

Advertisement for Dreyfus Fund Inc. featuring a tiger logo and text: 'The Dreyfus Fund is a mutual investment fund that hopes to make your money grow and takes what it considers sensible risks in that direction.' Includes contact information for the Dreyfus Sales Corporation.

Advertisement for Robert Ellsworth, Vice President of LAZARD FRÈRES & Co. Text: 'We are pleased to announce that Robert Ellsworth has been appointed a Vice President of LAZARD FRÈRES & Co. and has been elected President and Chief Executive Officer of LAZARD FRÈRES (NEW YORK) INTERNATIONAL CORP.' Address: 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Advertisement for Tokyo Exchange, listing various stocks and their prices. Includes a section for 'Tokyo Exchange' with columns for 'Price' and 'Yen'.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, listing various investment funds and their performance. Includes a section for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with columns for 'Fund Name' and 'Price'.

Advertisement for Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. Text: 'Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. welcomes enquiries from major corporations seeking finance.' Includes contact information for the bank's London office.

Large advertisement for SICOB, featuring the headline 'MIND YOUR BUSINESS!' and 'Come to Sicob'. Text: 'PARIS SEPTEMBER 25 - OCTOBER 2'. Includes contact information for SICOB in Paris.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

Mutual Funds table listing various funds, their closing prices, and performance metrics.

Toronto Stocks table listing local market activity, including stock prices and volume.

Real Estate & Business Opportunities advertisement for TORRALTA - Club Internacional de Férias, S. L. R. L. in Lisbon, Portugal. Includes contact information and a list of services.

Small text at the bottom of the page, likely a disclaimer or additional publication information.

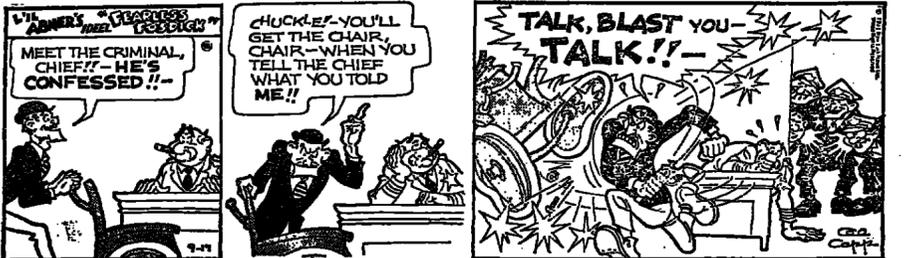
PEANUTS



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FILABNER



BEEBLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South on the diagrammed deal overcalled one no-trump after East bid one diamond. With an aceless 15-point hand, this was a risky action, and he would not have made the bid if he had been vulnerable.

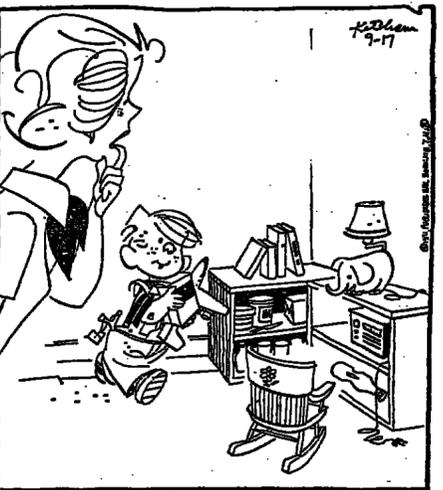
Following an overcall of one no-trump, there is no Stayman convention, except by partnership agreement. The one-bid in the opponent's suit is used for exploring purposes, and North uncovered the spade fit by bidding two diamonds.

West led a club against four spades, and East took the ace and king in that order, a procedure that indicates a doubleton. A diamond shift was won in dummy with the ace, and trumps were drawn by leading to the king and then playing the queen and overtaking with the ace.

A heart was played from dummy, and East had to duck. South won with the king, cashed his club winner, and played two more rounds of trumps, ending in dummy in this position:

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East hands with suit symbols and card counts.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

- CLIEB
MEREA
DEKOOH
DOINIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: THYME ENEMY SCRIBE FETISH
Answers: He is in the middle of this kind of plan - A "SC-HE-ME"

BOOKS

THERE SHE IS

The Life and Times of Miss America
By Frank Deford. Viking. 351 pp. Illustrated
Reviewed by Robert Dale

Eighty million souls, it was estimated, were watching the annual Miss America Pageant on television. Considering that the show is long, slow-moving, and never much good, that is a respectable-sized crowd. Some of them had Miss America parties, and if you ever have one yourself, here are two excellent rules to follow: the bar should be closed during the talent show, and bets (which must, of course, be in cash) should be posted as soon as the five finalists are selected.

The first Miss America, Margaret Norman of Washington, was crowned at Atlantic City in 1921, but this does not mean that there has been an unbroken succession of Misses. The beauty contest was dreamed up by some businessmen who wanted to extend the tourist season past Labor Day. The idea did not catch on nationally, and in the first six pageants the contestants were selected on a quotionally haphazard basis. After 1927, there were no Miss Americas for several years. There was a rump pageant in 1933, which produced a Miss America all right, but for many years the directors of the resurrected pageant refused to acknowledge her as one of their own. The first queen of the present succession was Miss America of 1935.

The pageants are operated under rules which seem to be in a constant state of flux. Thus, a few years back the rule that contestants must be white was eliminated, though the overwhelming majority of them still are. More recently, the directors added a stipulation that applicants must be female. This precaution was taken because a female impersonator from Texas had got fairly far on into the Miss Universe contest and, as everybody knows, you can't be too careful. Most of the rules—such as that Miss America must be unmarried and that she must not even be present in a room where hard liquor is served—are the result of hindsight.

This is how the system works. A director and a very small staff, in Atlantic City the year around, authorize beauty contests in every state, just as the American Kennel Club sanctions dog shows or an educational association gives accreditation to schools. Working hand-in-glove with the Atlantic City organization are civic groups throughout the country, most especially the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In small towns, where the Jaycees are frequently the very pillars on which the society rests, it is not difficult for them to arrange a beauty contest, and whoever wins at the local level goes on to compete for the state title. Finding a local belle who makes a likely candidate is not as difficult as you might think, and in the 1970 Miss North Carolina contest, which Frank Deford attended and documented with the greatest care, there were 70 contestants—almost half again as many as in the final Miss America pageant.

Theoretically, the girls are judged on the basis of their appearance in different costumes, on the grace they show under the pressure of interviews, and on talent, with talent counting double. The talent test is the only part of the event that is completely ridiculous and is, I suspect, what gives its fascination. At lowest local level, the girl can be made to recite a poem by I will qualify her to show, and as the this month demo again, the standard of ability are generous degree.

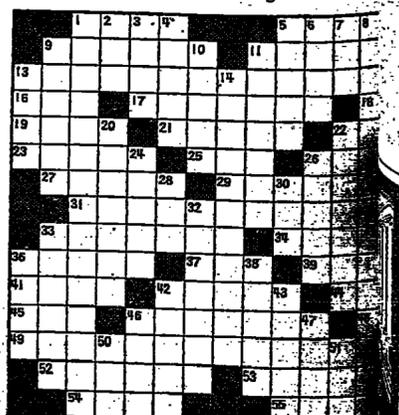
The girls are pre good figures. The oing feature is the overhang, which in bit too broad in look smashing in a actually, according to the judges do not two characteristics, their votes up oner, tend to be on their ideas of the and department of a woman. The result, at least on the runway, are a gap from their own. It is easier in of this persuasion: America than from megalopolitan coast the result that all the ics since 1956 have from the South or place between Ohio Only one, Bess Mye America of 1946, a city of New York, a naly Jewish girl, won.

The Miss America has been responsible out vast sums of evn to girls who a short of the big pner spends a gruffing and making pances under the u of a chaperone. take from these jn \$50,000. One Miss planned that, one her professors put a birdbrain and th ed to date her. Most of the gils out pretty well by can standards, thou unsuccessful contest Jersey of 1944, tot crime and met be Bonnie-and-Clyde out. Forty-one of the ics who married d forced at least a just a hair down average. In the m to be a reasonably of housewife elth or well into middle. Mr. Deford has a elegant, erudite, b umented book. The is whether the al the publisher's pri lars, which is a h for the best progr camp scholarship.

The reviewer, w pseudonym, wrote i The Washington P first appeared.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
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Race Tightens in N.L. West

Giants, Dodgers Lose

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers lost a chance to move into first place with San Diego in the National League West last night as Dave Roberts' double broke the Dodgers' winning streak at eight games.

McLain Drops 20th in Loss To Tigers, 4-2

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Joe Coleman picked up his 10th victory and aided by a one-run homer by Aurelio Rodriguez and Jim Northrup, dealt Tommy McLain his 20th defeat of the season with a seven-run victory over the Washington Senators, 4-2.

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Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for Eastern Division, Western Division, and National League Eastern Division.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table showing Wednesday's Line Scores for American League and National League.

Advertisement for Casino Wiesbaden Restaurant Bar.

San Diego. The teams meet for the final time in 1971 tonight with the Dodgers holding a 13-4 won-lost edge over the Padres.

San Francisco, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Jim McGlothlin, a shop-worn right-hander who has had his share of problems this year, added to the San Francisco Giants' troubles last night while pitching the Cincinnati Reds to a 4-2 victory.

McClain drops his 20th defeat of the season with a seven-run victory over the Washington Senators, 4-2.

Giants Lose to Reds; Lead Cut to 1/2 Game

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Cincinnati Reds' pitcher Ross Grimsley extended San Francisco's September slide today, beating the Giants 4-2 and eliminating the Reds' lead over the Los Angeles Dodgers to half a game in the torrid National League West race.

IOC: Rhodesia Can Compete

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The International Olympic Committee said today Rhodesia could compete in the 1972 Munich Summer Games provided it did so under the British national anthem and under a flag which incorporated the Union Jack.

Top Batters and Pitchers

Table showing Top Batters and Pitchers for National League and American League.

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GETS "A" IN TENNIS—Tennis star Chris Evert, 16, has her arms full of books as she looks at door of home room decorated by her classmates in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Yesterday, Miss Evert's father said Chris will have to turn down an invitation to play in December's Australian championships. School comes first, he said.

Dallas Hopes to Make It Perfectly Clear

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The Dallas Cowboys have, in the idiom of the White House, made one thing perfectly clear. They are the most formidable force on the field in the National Football Conference's Eastern Division in which the Washington Redskins also have some aspirations.

Giants Get McRae

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The New York Giants have acquired two players they expect to use as starters by trading their No. 1 draft choice for 1972 to the Chicago Bears.

Top Batters and Pitchers

Table showing Top Batters and Pitchers for National League and American League.

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A Look at NFC East

In the NFC East is between the Cowboys and the Redskins. To write off the St. Louis Cardinals would be a foolish act despite the Cardinals' debacle against the Redskins in August when they were held to only seven yards rushing and were down 20-0 before regrouping some respect with a 20-13 finish.

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To Defend U.S. Title in '72 Pro Row Casts Doubt On Mrs. King's Return

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 16 (Reuters)—California's Stan Smith and Billie Jean King today ruled as U.S. Open tennis champions—the first time in 16 years that two Americans have held the men's and women's titles simultaneously—but there were some doubts whether Mrs. King would return to defend her crown next year.

U.K. Takes 3 of 4 as Ryder Opens

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Britain's pro golf stars beat their U.S. counterparts in three of four matches today to take a 3-1 lead after the first round of the Ryder Cup competition.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section containing various job listings and notices.

Observer

After the Pill Pact

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Kenneth Clark, the psychologist, said the other day that it might save the world from a big explosion if its most powerful leaders had to take a sort of peace pill, which would be designed to keep the natural aggressive instincts of these hyper-aggressive men subdued by chemical action.



Baker

This is a very bad idea. If we assume that the leaders have all agreed to take the peace pill regularly, we can see what evil consequences will almost inevitably result.

First, the agreement—"pill pact," the papers will call it—will have to provide for inspection.

Let us say that President Nixon has to take his pill daily at noon. Does anybody think that Brezhnev and Mao are going to be satisfied when the phone rings at 12:01 p.m. and a voice says, "Gentlemen, this is President Nixon, and I am calling to inform you that, in accordance with the treaty, I have just taken my creative-peace pill? Inspection will be necessary from the outset.

After a while President Nixon's inspectors—let us call them Serge and Wong—will probably become fairly friendly with him. You can't have two men watching you pop pills every day of your life without eventually developing some sense of camaraderie with them.

At first, of course, everything will be very official. Before President Nixon takes his pill, he will hand it to Wong so that Wong can see that it is a genuine peace pill and not just an aspirin tablet. Then Wong will pass it on to Serge, who will inspect it and hand it to the President.

After a while, light banter will inevitably begin to enliven these dull official pill-taking. "Well, Wong," the President may say, "how do you like American food?" Prompting Wong to reply, "Fine, Mr. President, except that you don't get hungry again

for several hours after you eat it." "Read my good books lately?" the President will ask Serge. "I am rereading 'Heroes of the Red Army,' Mr. President." And the President will reply, "Personally, I prefer Red Smith."

Serge's report to Moscow will suggest that the Chinese and Americans may be working in concert to sneak Nixon and Mao out of the peace pill. This is suggested by the fact that President Nixon has been giving Wong great straight lines for his jokes while, at the same time, disparaging Soviet literature.

Brezhnev will have to be on his guard now so as not to be caught snoring out on a peace pill and smiling happily at the Chinese and Americans trying to clobber the Soviet Union one afternoon immediately after pill time.

The situation, in short, is becoming fatal to mankind. President Nixon innocently makes it catastrophic one day by telling Serge and Wong that the peace pill has been causing him gastric distress due to stomach-gas formation lately. If it is all right with Wong and Serge, he says, he would hereafter like to take his pill ground up in a glass of orange juice.

"Orange juice," the commander of the Red Army replies to Brezhnev. "We've never tested the pill in orange juice. But we know that it doesn't work if ground up in borschik."

"You may take the pill in orange juice," Serge tells the President next day, "on the understanding that the first secretary will henceforth take his pill in borschik."

Next night the CIA notifies the White House that Leonid Brezhnev has just wrestled a bear in the Kremlin gymnasium and pinned it in two consecutive falls. At midnight the President goes on the Johnny Carson show to announce that the United States is unilaterally abandoning the treaty.

And in faraway Peking Chairman Mao is writing a thought he has had during the soup course at dinner. "Psychology is worth more to the leader of people than a carnation in his lapel, but a psychologist is like the barrel of a gun."

Booming Business Of Occult Sciences

By Jerry M. Flint

MINNEAPOLIS (N.Y.T.)—"I'm so disenchanted with the status quo that if I could find anything better than occultism to revolt with I'd try it, too," said Louis T. Cutting, a friendly, 77-year-old gnomic practitioner of occult magick—spelled with a "k"—to distinguish it from the rabbit-out-of-the-hat variety.

"This is nothing but the birth pang in the coming occult renaissance," insists Carl Weschcke, who heads what he calls the nation's largest occult publishing house, which did \$40,000 in business 11 years ago and does \$1 million today.

Clearly the occult sciences—and the practitioners insist that all of it, from astrology to witchcraft to tarot reading to palmistry and the rest, is science—are booming. Self-appointed witches are conducting public rituals, fully clothed for the TV cameras, of course, that would have landed them and probably the onlookers, too, at the stake 300 years ago.

The Literary Guild has its Universe Book Club edition, offering four of 24 "startling, revealing books for just 98 cents."

"We sell 2,000 a month of the A to Z horoscope maker, at \$12 a copy; it was 400 copies 11 years ago," said Mr. Weschcke, who also sponsored The First American Aquarian Festival of Astrology and the Occult Sciences in Minneapolis recently. And his moon sign book, "Your Planetary Daily Guide," at \$1.50 a copy, sells 120,000 a year, he reports.

The occult beliefs probably go back before man's written history when it was thought that stars and supernatural powers ruled men's actions. "Occultism, then, is doomed to obsolescence as the enlightenment of scientific research spreads to the dark corners wherein mystery still lurks," said J. B. Rhine, who led experiments in telepathy at Duke University.

Why then are there more chart makers and palm readers than ever? Many, possibly, are coming out of the woodwork where they remained hidden for fear of ridicule. Mrs. John Stone of the firm, Iowa, who came to the festival, takes her astrology seriously. She says she can talk to her neighbors about it now—"people want to know themselves." Five or 10 years ago she kept her occult thoughts to herself.

Then, theorizes Mr. Weschcke, who is a believer and from time to time has saved a downtown parking space for himself through magick, the removal of mystery and ritual from church services leads people to turn to the occult, which thrives on these. "The young people have out-of-body experiences with drugs," said Dr. Douglas Baker, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.Z.S., who lectured at the festival on astral projection of oneself in spirit. These youngsters now want the psychedelic experience without the drugs, he said. And almost everyone here seemed to agree that some of the interest had come from a revolt against this scientific and technological age that promised much but delivered no inner peace.

There is what may be called the "hook" phenomena, and both the publisher, Mr. Weschcke, and the magick practitioner, Mr. Cutting, agree that three-fourths of those involved in the occult are in that category. "And it's been a fad the last couple of years," said Mr. Weschcke. "Watch witchcraft," he advised. "That will be the popular, faddy thing in the next few years." He added that "it's very related to the real occult renaissance" which comes with the end of the persecutions in the Age of Pisces and the dawn of the Age of Aquarius, already celebrated in song.

The beliefs in occultism are so widespread and so complicated that they almost defy classification, but those that take occultism seriously point to certain areas that have some scientific support. There is Paul de St. Colombe, who turned



Witches demonstrate full moon celebration in Minneapolis before photographers and TV cameras. They lit candles, murmured incantations and shouted "Draw down the moon." And the moon appeared.

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handwriting analysis around and believes that changing the handwriting will change the personality. He urged listeners at his festival lectures to have strong crossbars over their T's and to open the loops of their oval letters to improve character. He's found some support for his theories. Many of those at the festival said they had had personal proof of the validity of the occult. The general manager of a Plymouth car dealership said he had found success in hiring by using astrology as his guide. He also acknowledged that some friends at the local civil rights commission suggested he find some other reasons after he had rejected an American Indian applicant on astrological grounds. Witchcraft still may be the least accepted of the occult arts. Eleanor Arvidson is perhaps the best-publicized witch in the Twin Cities area. She gave up her Girl Scout troop because she'd become too busy in the witch hood. Witches merely do good works, she insists, although she won't discuss all their powers. The witches gathered for a demonstration of the fullmoon celebration before a crowd of a few hundred and the television cameras. They lit their candles, waved their swords, murmured incantations and shouted, "Draw down the moon." And the moon, just then, peeked out from behind the clouds for the first time that evening.

PEOPLE: Two Late Worms Get the Bird

The lights were out and no one was moving about in the London Home of Mrs. Eve Edwards, a perfect storm for the thief. James Flanagan and Richard Ebelan. Stealthily they opened the door and began to ease the joint. Flanagan tentatively snatching up a clock and a pair of scissors. Suddenly a loud voice rang out: "Who's there?" The burglars froze for a moment, then bolted out the door—practically into the arms of a couple of patrolling bobbies. Hauled down to the station house, Flanagan, 50, was sentenced to 15 months in prison for theft of the scissors and clock. Ebelan, 46, who also pleaded guilty, was ordered held until Sept. 30 for an investigation into his social background. Judge O. S. MacLeary, meanwhile, had nothing but praise for the folk of the abortive robbery. "Mrs. Edwards' parrot is to be much commended," he said.

It was dear-old-golden-rod days for millions of European kids this week, with royal no exception. In England, 7-year-old Prince Edward left the playrooms of Buckingham Palace for his first serious schooling, at Gibbs Preparatory School in Kensington. Edward, who has been taking lessons in the palace school since January, 1969, was joined at Gibbs by his Buckingham playmates James Ogilvy (son of Princess Alexandra) and James Faber, effectively closing the nursery for a while. Meanwhile, his brother Charles was checking into Britannia Royal Navy College at Dartmouth for a six-week training session in preparation for a nine-month tour of duty aboard a guided-missile destroyer. "He has a hell of a lot to learn in a very short time," commented Lt. Comdr. Paul Budge. "He'll be treated the same as his colleagues," added Capt. A. G. Tait. Although the staff and his fellow sub-lieutenants will call him "Prince Charles," the junior cadets will call him "Sir" and Charles, in turn, will address his own superiors as "Sir."

Robert Kennedy Jr. (whose late father, incidentally, was an alumnus of Gibbs) has arrived for his schooling at Nairobi, Kenya, where he will study wildlife for a year or so. During his stay, Robert will take part in a movie in the "American Sportsman" series, showing how rare antelope, a rare and harassed species, will be transferred to an

unpopulated game reserve 250 miles from their home territory.

HOFFO: Mariene charity performance in night at London's Dr Theatre, before 3,300, paid up to \$120 apiece. National Association in Health. "As you talk very girlish figure at silhouette," wrote critic Green. "You are left just what kind of home have been at 21 (some ago). She could do every song, every gesture, swing, was cold, a bravo'd. Better still, a front-row patron, carried 'Falling in Love Again,' his feet shouting 'I tore off his collar' as his lux jacket onto it followed by his glasses wristwatch, none of even bothered to claim performance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

English-Speaking Jewish Community of Geneva. Salle Communale de Chêne-Bougeries. Reun. Bashanah Sept. 15, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sept. 22, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sept. 29, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct. 6, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct. 13, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct. 20, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct. 27, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov. 3, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov. 10, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov. 17, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov. 24, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec. 1, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec. 8, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec. 15, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec. 22, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec. 29, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jan. 5, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jan. 12, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jan. 19, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jan. 26, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Feb. 2, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Feb. 9, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Feb. 16, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Feb. 23, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Feb. 30, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Mar. 6, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Mar. 13, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Mar. 20, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Mar. 27, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Apr. 3, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Apr. 10, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Apr. 17, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Apr. 24, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah May 1, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah May 8, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah May 15, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah May 22, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah May 29, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jun 5, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jun 12, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jun 19, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jun 26, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jul 3, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jul 10, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jul 17, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jul 24, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Jul 31, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Aug 7, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Aug 14, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Aug 21, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Aug 28, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sep 4, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sep 11, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sep 18, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Sep 25, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct 2, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct 9, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct 16, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct 23, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Oct 30, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov 6, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov 13, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov 20, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Nov 27, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec 4, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec 11, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec 18, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec 25, 3 p.m. Reun. Bashanah Dec 31, 3 p.m.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS. DIPLOMAT seeks apartment from Dec. 1st, 1971, 2 or 3 rooms, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor.

FRENCH PROVINCES. 6-8 room VILLA for 2 years from Oct. 1st, all comforts and very high price.

U.S.A. AMERICAN FAMILY desires attractive 2-3 bedroom house furnished or unfurnished.

FRENCH PROVINCES. GOLF OF ST. TROPEZ for sale, exceptional piece of land.

PROVENÇE. Englishman seeks newly built house 35 sq. m.

ITALY. TUSCANY, 35-40 minutes south of Florence, in the heart of the Chianti wine country.

NEAR VENICE. furnished, very beautiful house, swimming pool, patio, 4 bedrooms, 4.000 monthly.

LONDON. PREMIER rent the very best furnished flat in central London.

7th CHAMBER DES DEPUTES. EX-CELEBRATED 3-room apartment, furnished, 2.500 net, 200-57-78.

VILLE DE CHEVREUSE. Edge of forest, new, splendid villa, 12 rooms, 12 rooms, 12 rooms.

6th RD. ST. GERMAIN. Large double living, kitchen, bath, telephone, carport, furnished with character. 1.150. 28-37-15.

NEULLY. Splendid double living + 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor.

Sub. PLACE BEAUVAU. Splendid real estate, 2.000 net, 200-57-78.

16th Apartment 500 sq.m., 6 rooms, furnished, 2.500 net, 200-57-78.

COMBORE. 3 R. Cambon, 67-78-22. Room, dining, terrace, carport, furnished, 2.500 net, 200-57-78.

LA CELLE-STE. CATHERINE. 3 room, furnished, 2.500 net, 200-57-78.

PERSONNEL WANTED

SOCIETE DES FINANCES INTERNATIONALES. (Head-Office) 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

ATTACHE DE BUREAU. 5 et 10 ans d'experience. Diplome de l'Etat. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

MINERVE. French, Belgian, Dutch secretaries, shorthand, typing, English knowledge. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

INTERNATIONAL COACHING. Fully qualified coaches for all sports. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

CONSULTANTS' MANAGEMENT. 30 Champe-Lyon, Paris-12e. Tel. 741-24-24.

3 Netherlands of Vlaams sprekende Medewerkers. met voldoende kennis in Franse taal. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. English speaking, fluent in French, for general office work. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

YOUNG WOMAN bilingual French, for general office work. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT. Requires talented French speaking woman with 3-5 years experience in typing, shorthand, and office work. 100, rue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. This position leads to the post of chief engineer. Excellent starting salary for ambitious and energetic candidate with manufacturing experience in related equipment preferred. French citizen languages an advantage. Please submit resume to: General Manager, CAMERON MACHINE S.A., 11 Avenue de Valenciennes, Paris-2e. Tel. 741-24-24.

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